MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1982

Jordanian-Iraqi Relations

Troops for Iraq -- In a speech carried by Amman television King Husayn offered Jordanians an opportunity to volunteer for the Jordanian Armed Forces in order to help Iraq in its war with Iran. Asking rhetorically whether Jordan's role can be confined to emotional participation and transportation facilities, the king announced that he personally is volunteering to "perform the most honorable and sacred duty on the land of the nation's battle" and expressed his hope to spend "every moment of my life there where glory is made and Arab history is drafted anew."

AD-DUSTUR Comment -- According to Amman radio, AD-DUSTUR commented that King Husayn took his pan-Arab step not because Iraq is in need of fighters, but to allow the people to overcome their disappointment over the absence of Arab participation in the whole nation's battle. Terming fighting alongside Iraq a "religious duty," the paper added that the duty is also dictated by the need to end the war quickly.

Iraqi Reaction -- INA reported that Baghdad television aired the text of King Husayn's speech and that Iraqi citizens expressed their appreciation for Jordan's stand in popular marches in Baghdad and other cities.

Haig Tour

Airport News Conference -- IDF radio provided live coverage of the Ben-Gurion Airport news conference given by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig prior to the latter's departure for Egypt. Opening proceedings, Shamir emphasized that the talks with Haig had been excellent and that progress had been achieved on all the issues discussed. Israel wants every effort to be made to reach a settlement before 26 April, he said, but if an understanding is not reached by then, the parties must continue to work for an agreement after that date. But according to Jerusalem radio's assessment, Haig did not succeed in making Israel's positions more flexible, and the gaps between the Israeli and Egyptian positions were not narrowed. On the other hand, the radio carried excerpts of an interview with Shamir in which he said that the United States does not accept the position that autonomy should be conducive to a Palestinian state nor the contents of recent announcements which harden the Egyptian position. The radio made it clear, however, that Haig called for the establishment of full autonomy for the Arabs in the territories.

Talks in Cairo -- According to MENA, Haig met Thursday afternoon with President Husni Mubarak in the presence of Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz, and in the evening with a group of Egyptian officials headed by 'Ali. MENA said it learned that the talks currently underway do not include presentation of new U.S. proposals, but are a useful exchange of views on subjects related to autonomy. It said Haig presented the Israeli views on these subjects. MENA added that it learned there is no deadline for concluding the autonomy talks, and that Egypt welcomes the U.S. role as a full partner in the negotiations, its present initiative and Haig's direct participation.

In a statement to MENA, 'Ali emphasized that the current talks relate to full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza only during the transitional period, but that the Palestinians themselves should decide the final status of the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Camp David agreement.

According to MENA, both sides declined to comment on results after the final session of the U.S.-Egyptian talks. MENA added that the visit was positive only in constituting an exchange of views and demonstrating that the United States continues to honor its commitment as a full partner in generating momentum for the autonomy talks. According to MENA, Egypt reaffirmed the need for Israel to adopt confidence-building measures to encourage Palestinian participation, and the need to halt anything tending to hamper the negotiations, particularly on the issues of settlements and Jerusalem.

Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In an interview with Italian television carried by MENA, Mubarak reiterated Egypt's view that there cannot be a solution to the Middle East issue without resolving the Palestinian problem. He expressed the wish for all countries in the area to use reason and negotiation and repudiate war as a method for resolving disputes. He also said, however, that Egypt wants peace with pride and not with concessions.

Mubarak rejected the view that 26 April is a dividing line, whether for relations with other Arab states, with Israel or for domestic policy. He said Egypt is ready to receive any Arab countries that severed relations with it, that the doors of the Arab League in Egypt are awaiting the Arabs and that Egypt will welcome them at any time they deem suitable. Relations with Israel will continue after the withdrawal, and no change in the government and the People's Assembly should be expected.

Mubarak opined that as a superpower the Soviet Union has a role in the peace process, but it will come at a later stage. He added that a time will arrive when reestablishment of normal relations with the Soviet Union on an equal footing will be necessary.

On domestic issues Mubarak said the main problem is economic: A great percentage of Egyptians need to have their standard of living raised. He also said that in an attempt to change the method of dealing with the opposition parties he is meeting with their leaders and discussing national problems. Mubarak noted that had Egypt not been aware of the existence of radicals and extremists, a calamity could have occurred even after President as-Sadat's assassination, but he added that Egypt is in control of these forces and enjoys stability.

AL-AHRAM on Relations With USSR -- According to MENA, AL-AHRAM maintained that thus far there have been "no political contacts at any level" between Egypt and the USSR, although Egypt is prepared to cooperate with any state provided its own sovereignty and policies are not prejudiced. The paper added that the decision to recall 66 Soviet experts was made for purely economic reasons and does not represent a political reversal.

PLO

Palestinian-Israeli Dialogue -- Jerusalem radio's Arabic service reported on 27 January that Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf told it that he supports the Bethlehem mayor's recent statement on the necessity for a Palestinian Arab dialogue with Israel in order to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question.

PLO Decisions -- The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported on a meeting of the higher council and the consultative committee for the affairs of the occupied homeland presided over by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The participants discussed the situation in "occupied Palestine" in light of attempts by the parties to the Camp David accords to liquidate the Palestinian cause by means of the autonomy conspiracy. The higher committee expressed its confidence that the autonomy conspiracy, a veil for "perpetual Zionist military occupation," will be defeated, and warned Palestinians in the occupied homeland to be on guard against capitulationist designs and plans. The PLO urged all Palestinians to avoid the pitfalls of taking stands or making statements which jeopardize the firm decisions of the PLO Executive Committee. The committee also urged all Palestinians to adhere to Palestine National Council decisions and called for escalating all forms of struggle to achieve Palestinian objectives under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED

NC282250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Lebanese delegate to the [Arab] League, Ambassador Husayn al-'Abdallah, informed the Foreign Ministry today that the Arab foreign ministers meeting scheduled for 7 February to discuss Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights has been postponed to 12 February. This is the third postponement in less than 1 month.

It has been learned that the postponement is due to the difficulty of adopting a unified decision in the event Syria proposes the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

VOP: HAIG EFFORTS WILL NOT SAVE AUTONOMY TALKS

NC281236 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Haig will arrive in Cairo today, his second [as received] stopover after Tel Aviv, to discuss the deadlock facing the autonomy plot. After the U.S. secretary held a series of intensive meetings with Zionist leaders, including the terrorist Begin, U.S. sources said that he carries ideas for bridging the gap between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity concerning the autonomy talks. One of these ideas is the nomination of the U.S. official who will represent the Reagan administration at these talks. Other ideas include those related to the power that will be granted to the so-called autonomy council.

On the fate of Haig's new ideas, observers rule out the possibility of them solving the great dilemma in the autonomy plot talks. During the last few weeks, Cairo suggested that the U.S. stance on the autonomy issues has become closer to the Zionist stance. This means that Haig will carry with him to the Egyptian regime today the same Israeli proposals Shamir revealed in the Zionist Knesset several days ago. These proposals affirm that the Begin government is attempting to exploit the final withdrawal from Sinai to obtain more Egyptian concessions which, this time, will be at the expense of the Palestine question.

However, it appears that the Zionist hope of obtaining such concessions has become unrealistic because of the changes dictated by domestic developments in Egypt since last October and because of the increased conviction that it is impossible to impose an unacceptable solution on the Palestinian people.

Haig's ideas will not solve the autonomy plot's dilemma. The Camp David accords -- which so far have not succeeded in achieving a bilateral peace, on which Zionist doubts are increasing daily -- will not succeed in imposing themselves on the central cause of the crisis in the area -- the Palestine question -- because it is the cause of a people who are carrying arms and who will not accept anything other than a just solution to their problem.

VOP: PALESTINIANS SHOULD PROTECT SOLIDARITY

NC290835 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The higher council and the consultative committee for the affairs of the occupied homeland held a long meeting yesterday. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the brother members of the Executive Committee attended this meeting.

A study was conducted and then a discussion took place on the overall situation in the occupied homeland in light of the attempts which the parties to the Camp David accords are making and in light of the autonomous government conspiracy led by the United States to liquidate the Palestinian cause in favor of the Zionist enemy.

A number of decisions were made and a number of measures were taken to confront these serious attempts. In this respect, it was emphasized that the unity of the Palestinian people, the oneness of their cause and their unified representation through the PLO constitute major hurdles before the designs of quarters hostile to our people -- designs of the quarters whose aim is to liquidate our people.

The higher committee said: The PLO emphasizes its absolute confidence in the ability of our people and revolution to inflict defeat on the designs concocted by the Camp David parties and on the autonomy and civil administration conspiracy -- a veiled image of a perpetual Zionist military occupation. Meanwhile, the PLO urges the sons of our people in the occupied homeland to take heed of the dimensions and objectives of all the capitulationist designs and plans.

The higher committee has called on the sons of our people to adhere to the decisions made by the Palestinian national councils, which alone represent the PLO's policy of combatting the Zionist occupation, the Camp David designs, and the autonomy and civil administration conspiracy. Furthermore, the PLO's policy calls for escalating all the forms of our struggle to achieve our people's inalienable rights, to return to our homeland, to determine our own fate, and to set up our independent state on our national soil under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people within and outside the occupied homeland.

The higher committee also emphasized that the PLO expresses its great appreciation for the valiant stance of our people and their national institutions, which are standing fast in resisting and isolating the Zionist attempts to create props for the occupiers under varied names for the purpose of weakening the unified Palestinian stances and ranks.

The higher committee said: The PLO salutes the steadfastness or our people and of our prisoners detained in the prisons of the Zionist enemy. Meanwhile, the PLO urges all our people's sons to show further adherence to the oneness of our ranks and of the national stance, and to avoid slipping into the pitfalls of taking stances or making statements which jeopardize the solidity of the Palestinian decision we are proud of, the decision which is expressed by the PLO Executive Committee and which is based on the resolutions passed by the Palestine National Council.

PLO'S SARTAWI FOR TALKS WITH ISRAELI 'PEACE CAMP'

PM271110 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Eric Rouleau interview with 'Isam Sartawi, Palestinian National Council member and international policy adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat: "The Arabs Should Strengthen the 'Israeli Peace Camp'" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, have encouraged the implementation of Israel's expansionist policy: That is the theory put to us by Dr 'Isam Sartawi, member of the Palestinian National Council (Parliament) and one of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's international policy advisers. "It goes without saying," he stated, "that Mr Begin is trying to wipe out the Palestinian people and to confiscate their homeland once and for all, but that is no reason for us to give him pretexts for doing so and the means of attaining his objectives."

The annexation of the Golan Heights, according to the Palestinian leader, would not have been possible if the Israeli "peace camp" had had even about 10 deputies in the Knesset wich could have played the role of arbiter in view of the composition of the parliament. "We have failed to contribute to the success of Israeli democrats and progressives who, contrary to appearances, have a realtively large potential electorate." In Mr Sartawi's view the "peace camp" does not only comprise the new communist list [Rakah] and peace/equality for Israel [Sheli] Parties but also the groups and prominent people, whether Zionists or not, who accept the following principles: Israel's return to its 1967 borders, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and a sovereign state, and accpetance that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative.

The reason why Sheli -- a party led principally by General Peled and Mr Uri Avneri -- did not win the four or five seats to which it could have aspired at the last elections, Mr Sartawi maintained, is that it was not credible in the Israelis eyes, largely because of the Palestinians. "The secret talks which I had started with Israeli progressives back in fall 1976, first at the request of the PLO leadership, then with the backing of the Palestinian National Council (March 1977), should have been publicly acknowledged, justified and defended both within the Arab world and to Israeli opinion." Indeed a gesture which was both spectacular and bold seemed vital to the Palestinian leadership member: "We should have invited our Israeli interlocutors to Beirut for a direct exchange of views with Mr Yasir 'Arafat; better still, they should have been invited to address the Palestinian National Council, which was meeting in Damascus last April, 2 months before the Israeli elections. The PLO would thus have given a practical demonstration of its desireto reach a just peace which is acceptable to the two sides while making the Israeli pacifists credible in their compatriots' eyes."

Mr Sartawi was implicitly disavowed by his peers. Not only did the Palestinian National Council not invite him to present a report on his talks with the Israeli progressives but it passed a resolution forbidding contacts with any Jew who was not an anti-Zionist "in theory and in practice." Mr Sartawi's resignation in protest from the Palestinian National Council was not accepted, but Mr Arafat's adviser immediately broke off dialogue with his Israeli interlocutors. "I am a disciplined militant," he said, "and I have never acted outside the directives of the Palestinian people's representatives." Nonetheless, he thinks that his peers made the mistake of allowing themselves to become discouraged. "The intransigence of Mr Begin's Coalition and the insenstivity of the Israeli Labor Party should, instead, incite us to step up our efforts to avoid falling into the trap laid for us by the enemies of peace."

Hence, Mr Sartawi started working for Israeli-Palestinian dialogue to be reopened "on stronger and broader bases." He hopes to obtain the backing first of the PLO and then of the Arab League, preferably at a forthcoming summit meeting.

Abu Nidal, "Renegade in Israel's Service"

Does he feel he is waging a solitary struggle? No, he replied, quite the reverse. More than 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied territories, among others, realize, as he does, the crucial importance of Israeli opinion and highly value the moral and material support which Jewish democrats are giving them in face of the repression by the occupation forces.

"The PLO ought to take account of the opinions and aspirations of all sections of the Palestinian people, particularly those in the occupied territories; otherwise it would be in danger of losing its representative nature and its function," Mr Sartawi forcefully asserted.

Is he not afraid of being the next victim of Abu Nidal's dissident Palestinian group which has threatened to kill "traitors" and those, who, like him, advocate dialogue and compromise? "Contrary to appearances," our interlocutor replied, Abu Nidal is not a rejection front maximalist but a renegade who has placed himself in Israel's service.

The Austrian security services have just established beyond a shadow of a doubt that Abu Nidal's thugs not only killed Municipal Councillor Heinz Nittel on 1 May 1981 and attacked the Vienna synogogue in August but also assassinated Na'im Khadr, the PLO representative in Brussels, on 1 June. They had intended to kill Yasir 'Arafat during a visit which he was to make to Vienna 1 week later. Who but Israel stands to gain from removing our leaders? Who stands to gain from discrediting the Palestinian resistance by committing scandalously anti-Semitic crimes?"

"We no longer even ask ourselves these questions," Mr Sartawi added, "since members of Abu Nidal's group whom we are holding in Beirut confessed that they were recruited by Mossad (the Israeli intelligence service) in the occupied territories which are using him for their own ends."

Mr Sartawi refused to name the Arab countries to which he was referring, but it is well-known that Syria and Iraq gave hospitality and support to Abu Nidal's commandos. "Despite the advantages they gain from that," Mr Sartawi concluded, "we hope that those Arab countries will put an end to their collaboration as soon as they learn of the documents we possess incriminating their protege."

QADDUMI: SYRIA-USSR TREATY DETERRENT TO ISRAEL

PM271549 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Jan 82 p 2

[Interview granted by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to Grace (Hallsill) in Beirut "2 weeks ago"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- Within the series of interviews I had with Palestinian resistance leaders in Beirut 2 weeks ago, I met with Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), head of the PLO Political Department, and had the following interview with him:

[Question] What is your opinion of U.S. policy toward the PLO and its continued adherence to Kissinger's policy of not dealing with it?

[Answer] Mr Kissinger is a very well-known Zionist. He once said at Ben Gurion University: I am accused of creating obstacles for the Palestinians and the Americans so that there will be no dialogue between them because of the Sinai protocol. [sentence as published] But I would say that the element of instability in the Middle East is the PLO. What is wrong in saying that the Palestinians must recognize Resolution 242 before there is dialogue? He then said: Even if they recognize Resolution 242 there should be no dialogue between us and the Palestinians because the chief problem in the past 20 years and the one that has caused problems in the area is the PLO and the Palestinian people.

Therefore, this is U.S. Government policy. Moreover, the Americans gave the Israelis the go-ahead to carry out a raid on Beirut in which hundreds of civilians died for no reason. Iraq is in a state of war with Iran and yet the Israelis bombed the peaceful Iraqi nuclear reactor when they felt that Iraq was probably capable of producing an atomic bomb. This is despite the fact that other more-developed countries need 5 to 10 years to produce an atomic bomb. This is also despite the fact that Iraqi nuclear research was subject to control by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Because the Soviet Union supports Syria, Begin lessened his attacks on Syria and the Syrian missiles. The Soviet Union said: If you attack Syria we will invoke this agreement with it. We will give you Israelis a lesson.

[Question] You mean to say that the Soviet treaty with Syria is what prevents the Israelis from attacking Syria?

[Answer] It is one of the principal reasons preventing this because before the alliance between Syria and the Soviet Union they were planning to attack Damascus.

[Question] Should this happen do you expect the Soviet Union to enter the war?

[Answer] One hundred percent.

[Question] And should this happen do you expect the United States to enter as well?

[Answer] Who is the aggressor? You must realize that this does not mean that the Soviet Union will bring its troops to Syria. But in the 1973 war the Soviets supported the Arabs in their war against the aggressor.

[Question] You say that the Soviet Union would endanger its worldwide interests for the sake of supporting and backing Syria?

[Answer] What is worrying about the Soviet Union jeopardizing its interests when the United States will be doing the same thing -- jeopardizing its interests in the event of such an attack on the Arabs? I believe that in Vietnam the Soviets did not jeopardize their interests, but they supported the Vietnamese. The Chinese also supported the Vietnamese. If the Americans are ready to fight another Vietnam war we would welcome it, because we would receive support from all the world's peoples, who would support us with arms and funds. We would probably bring in volunteers from various countries to fight with us in the event of an aggression taking place. They are threatening us and occupying our lands. We are not the aggressors; we are defending ourselves in an attempt to live. In talking about the Soviets giving help to Syria in the event of an attack on it I am not referring to the treaty between the two countries but to a promise given that in the event of an attack the Soviets will give support. I believe that the United States was informed of this promise.

[Question] Will the PLO demand a similar promise of support and backing from the Soviets in the event of an attack on it?

[Answer] The Soviets have condemned the Israeli attacks as they did in the case of the attack on Beirut.

[Question] Why do the Soviets make pledges to Syria but not the PLO?

[Answer] I did not speak about the PLO. I was talking about the Syrians. There is an agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union, a cooperation and security agreement. If the Israelis attack Syria and threaten inside Syria, not in Lebanon, the Soviets have to support the Syrians against such aggression.

[Question] Will the Soviets do the same thing for you?

[Answer] No, our position is different.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Could you possibly ask them? Unfortunately, they do not. We have been fighting Zionist aggression for a long time and we are still fighting it. Maybe the Russians give us material and political support, but they will not come and fight with us. No. In any case not only the Soviet Union is with us; we have other friends with us as well.

[Question] In the 1973 war it was said that the crushing defeat which the Egyptians inflicted on the Israelis could probably have forced the Israelis to use the atomic bomb. In order to prevent this from happening, the United States was forced to help the Israelis.

[Answer] Do you think that this is a point in the American's favor. I believe it is a point against the United States because it is the one that supplies Israel with the high technology it needs to have the atomic bomb. Do you know that had they used their atomic bomb, I believe others had atomic bombs. [sentence as published]

Why didn't the United States use the atomic bomb in Vietnam? It is not such a simple matter. These atomic bombs need vast areas in order to be used. If the Israelis use the atomic bomb they could themselves be affected. This is not the issue but it is the way Haig talks to us. He tells us: Do you know that we have prevented the Israelis from attacking Damascus? He proudly says: Do you know that the Israelis have become independent and are not in need of our help? They have enough reserves to insure their impregnability. We are signing this strategic agreement with them in order to contain them and stop them.

As you can see this is the United States. We know that the U.S. Government stands against the Palestinian people's aspirations but, nevertheless, we differentiate between the American people and the U.S. Government. We welcome dialogue at any time. We are prepared for discussion and if you do not agree with us it does not mean that you have become our enemy.

[Question] Reports indicate that there is a readiness to recognize Israel. Do you have any information on this matter?

[Answer] The Arabs are more lenient and flexible in this area. But we must admit that the Israelis are more difficult and intransigent. We will not be deceived once again. If you go to the supermarket to buy a piece of cheese, first you pay the price then you get the cheese. When I get something here in my hand maybe there will be room for dialogue. But I am sure that the Israelis do not desire peace; their plan is to annex new lands, just as they did in 1948, 1949 and 1956 with the support of some of the Western countries, as well as in 1967 and 1973 and when they occupied southern Lebanon.

PLO SPOKESMAN AL-LABADI ON JEWISH LOBBY IN U.S.

PM271639 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview granted by PLO spokesman Mahmud Al-Labadi to (Grace Hallsill) in Beirut: "If the United States Knew Where Its Interests Lay, It Would Support the Palestinians"--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of President Reagans' attitude toward Israel after the latter's annexation of the Golan Heights?

[Answer] We hoped that he would do more than he did, but the U.S. administration lacks the courage to take firm action against Israel. Do you know why? Because the Israelis are very influential in Washington. The Jewish lobby there serves them well.

[Question] What do you think the United States could realistically do about Israel?

[Answer] Let me say first that it could stop giving Israel money and sophisticated weapons because these two things are the only source of Israel's arrogance. The Israelis were not born arrogant. U.S. arms and funds made them so. The United States has not managed to do anything about these two main factors. Another thing the United States could do is stop its moral and political support and stop using its veto right in the Security Council. The United States could check the influence of the Zionist lobby and be requested to pursue a more even-handed policy in the Middle East and to follow a sound course to serve its interest in the region. I am not an American. I am Palestinian but I believe that the United States would be serving its own interests if it supported the Palestinian cause.

[Question] What is it that makes it possible for the Zionists to use the U.S. Government?

[Answer] Pressure. They have influence. They have influence in the government, the White House, the State Department and Congress.

[Question] Was the annexation of the Golan Heights an example of their influence?

[Answer] Yes, a good example. How can anyone believe that the United States, one of the world's two superpowers, retreated before a small state of no more than 3 million people? Can you explain to me as a Palestinian Arab why that should happen? There must be a reason. It is only logical to assume that.

[Question] Have many Palestinian Christians left Bethlehem and other parts of the West Bank?

[Answer] People are leaving. Many Christians are leaving these areas. It is true. It is the duty of the world's Christians to preserve Christian practice at least in areas around the holy places, around Bethlehem. I blame the Christians of the world for what is happening to the Christian Arabs.

[Question] What do you want from Israel? Thirty or forty years ago the call was for an end to immigration and for partition of the country. What do you want now?

[Answer] We want the same things. I believe that the suspension of immigration should be one of the preconditions for a just peace in the Middle East.

[Question] Are you requesting that some of those living in Israel at present should leave the country?

[Answer] No, everyone there is welcome to stay, but no more should come in.

PFLP OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S., ZIONIST 'THREATS'

PM221101 Damascus AL'BA'TH in Arabic 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview granted by Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Politburo, to Mtri al-Hamis in Beirut -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the implications of the crimes being committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gang, particularly the Al-Azbakiyah crime [Damascus bombing]?

[Answer] With the approach of April, the date for completing the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Sinai, the Camp David agreements are approaching an impasse. The Palestinian section of the agreements, to which the agreement on Sinai was intended to be a bridge, has almost reached deadlock. This would face the U.S. settlement with a difficult obstacle that would bring it to a halt and would place all its U.S. supporters, who are gambling on the progress of this settlement to enable the imperialists to tighten their grip on the Arab homeland and its wealth, in a very difficult situation.

So the United States and the Camp David parties are trying to overcome the obstacles in the way of the Camp David agreements and all the agreements related to them.

There is no doubt that the stand of the steadfastness and confrontation forces, foremost of which are the Palestinian revolution and Syria, in the face of capitulationist plans by which the reactionaries tried to pave the way for a U.S. plan completing the Camp David agreements has dealt a blow to these attempts. But his blow does not mean that the United States will stop its attempts or that its supporters will give up paving the way for them.

The Al-Azbakiyah crime is undoubtedly one of the blows by which the Camp David parties are trying to pave the way for carrying out their plans complementary to Camp David.

The attempt to ignite the situation in the south through the bombing war is part of these attempts . The concentrated campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is part and parcel of these attempts.

[Question] What potential developments are expected in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] Southern Lebanon is one of the fates through which the United States will try to deal a blow to the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. The joint forces stationed in the south are standing fast against the secessionist-Zionist alliance. They form an impenetrable shield protecting the Arab position against collapse and securing the Arab nation against the fall of Lebanon as easy prey to that alliance.

The Zionist enemy has raised the level of its preparedness in northern Palestine and brought into the occupied border strip military reinforcements consisting of long-range artillery batteries and armor, deploying them in various parts of the southern (Lebanese) border strip. This, of course, was done under Sa'd Haddad's flag.

But the south is not the only place in which the Camp David parties will try to hit us. Our information indicates that there are plans to ignite the Lebanese situation and to assassinate Lebanese and Palestinian personalities. But in this regard we do not stand idly by; we have taken all precautions to ensure the safety and security of the nationalist areas in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon through the higher security committee.

[Question] What is your opinion of and how would you analyze Haig's visit to the area?

[Answer] Haig's visit is connected to the U.S. plan for opposing the Palestinian revolution and the forces of steadfastness and confrontation. At a time when the White House campaign against Libya is escalating and since Philip Habib brought clear U.S. threats to Syria and the PLO, it has become clear that the basic U.S. line at this stage is to strike at the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, Syria, and the steadfastness and confrontation forces in an attempt to pave the way for future White House plans.

The coming stage will witness an evident escalation of criminal Zionist and fascist attacks in Lebanon and Syria, but we will adhere to our stands; we will not be intimidated by Haig or his plans or by Israel. We will face up to the Camp David parties and to all their plans.

The continued rising by our people is clear evidence that our people will not submit to humiliation and will not accept capitulationist settlements and they will continue to rally around the PLO. Which means that the party that will be defeated in the end will be the United States and its allies in the area.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH FATAH LEADER

JN271628 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] yesterday met with the Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali.

The two leaders discussed in detail the latest developments in the region, particularly Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, the large Israeli military buildup against south Lebanon and the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and their confrontation of the occupation.

At the end of the meeting, both leaders called for the persistance of good relations between Tunisia and the PLO.

KUWAIT

HUSAYN CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS 'TURNING POINT'

LD290928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) -- AL-QABAS has expressed its belief that the plan which King Husayn of Jordan announced yesterday in connection with the formation of the Arab "Yarmuk forces" to fight alongside Iraq against Iran "might be a turning point in the course of contemporary Arab history..."

The paper said that the plan "calls on the Arab regimes which are unable to wage wars as states, to allow the peoples to wage them as volunteers." It added: "Should King Husayn's call succeed as a trial experiment in the Iraqi-Iranian war, then the scope would be open to the greatest experiment, namely, opening the door for volunteers for a military jihad against Israel -- the Arabs' common enemy in the past, present and future."

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH VIEWS HAIG VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

LD281614 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state's visit to the region for the second time in a month comes as a last attempt to reconcile the Arab vision of the concept of peace and stability in the region with that of the United States and Israel. This difference, we believe, cannot be settled by a lightning visit or by limited talks with some parties but only with other parties who are more closely connected with the issue and who are more deserving of participation in them. We have frequently stressed the importance of the Palestinians' participation in all sincere efforts to achieve the peace which is sought by the peace-loving states. We have also said that any other dialogue, contacts or efforts are not expected to be final and that the possibility of these having effective and lasting results remains weak; moreover, the belief that final results can be reached in that way has no foundation and is illogical.

Now that it has become obvious that there is an interest and that efforts are being exerted and that there are new pointers which indicate that what we have stressed is beginning to be acknowledged, we think it is time for the United States to embark on this kind of move and recognize that the PLO's role is a fundamental one, and that any other concept is but an evasion of the basis of the solution and of a real confrontation with the problem. We do not believe that any agreement which Alexander Haig achieves between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints on the so-called autonomy during his present tour will be the (?thing) that will make the United States dispense with seeking the road leading to the ideal solution. We also hope that the American efforts will achieve further goals, at the fore of which, perhaps, is the clear crystalization of its stances toward the entire situation in the Middle East.

We fail to understand how the United States can condemn the Israeli step to annex the Golan Heights while the U.S. Security Council representative vetoes certain sanctions against the Israeli annexation measures. Nor can we understand the meaning of the U.S. rejection of Israel's continued measures regarding the Judaization of Jerusalem and the transfer of foreign embassies to it, and then the U.S. hesitation in adopting any stance which will prevent Israel from persisting in its policy of removing the landmarks of the city, of unilaterally deciding its future and of eliminating the rights of the Arabs and the Muslims there.

The Arab nation, which in recent weeks has established through the United Nations and also at all other times that it does not want to resort to other means to restore their rights, does not want the U.S. secretary of state to return home without having a clear concept of the dimensions of the dangers that threaten the future of the region and that push the region toward more unrest and disturbances.

We believe that the three conditions which are contained at the end of the Arab plan merit the serious attention of the U.S. administration and the international community, as they are based on complete, balanced and fair conception of all rights and considerations. We sincerely hope that peace is the aim and the goal, and not Israel's existence in the region at any cost.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR HOME 28 JAN

GF281919 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina for home tonight. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, prince of Al-Madinah District; Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the president's escort and minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Dr 'Abdallah Zayid, vice president of the Islamic university; Maj Gen Muhammad al-'Urayfi, director of Al-Madinah District police; Maj Gen Mohammad al-Kharbush, commander of the military zone; 'Abd al-'Aziz Ilyas, director of the Al-Madinah royal protocol section; and a number of senior officials.

SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH MOROCCO DRAFTED

GF101642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1257 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (WAKH) -- The Saudi-Moroccan joint committee met in Riyadh today to draft a security agreement between the two countries.

The Saudi delegation was headed by Ibrahim al-'Awaji, Saudi Interior Ministry under secretary, and the Moroccan side was headed by Dr (ar-Rashid al-Ghazawati), director general of local (?groups) [al-jama'at] in Morocco.

The Moroccan delegation arrived in Riyadh last night.

UAE

KIRKPATRICK'S REMARKS ON PALESTINIANS SCORED

GF241735 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Editorial]

[Text] Mrs Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, was not satisfied by being the person who had the "honor" to raise her hand when exercising the U.S. veto against the Arabs. Rather she preferred to be more abusive than all her predecessors in undermining not only the PLO, as her predecessors did, but also the Palestinian identity itself.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said it is a big mistake to say there is a unified identity that links the Palestinians. Does the U.S. representative say this out of ignorance of history or is she disregarding its facts -- the history of Palestine and Arab history? Her ignorance of that could be justifiable, although anyone who represents his country in international forums is supposed to have knowledge about the history of the issues which preoccupy the world, such as the Palestinian issue.

However, what the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations should not ignore is American history itself. What kind of identity was shared by Americans before the war for independence, for example? Does she think the Arabs or Palestinians are not aware of U.S. history in the same manner she ignores or disregards the history of the Arabs and Palestine? Is not America the "new world" to which people carrying identities of all other continents flocked?

We are not saying that to scorn the origins of anyone, nor are we searching for ethnic purity. We do not practice racial discrimination, which is still being practiced in various parts of the United States to this day. But the "esteemed lady" wants us to be more ignorant "than all ignoramuses," as the poet once said.

The issue, in the first place, is the question of a hostile political stand and an inappropriate repetition of the sayings of staunch Zionists like Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir and Menahem Begin that there is no people called the Palestinian people and that "Palestine is a land without a people for a people without a land."

When the "esteemed lady" speaks about what she calls Palestinian terrorism, she forgets or ignores the scandals reported in Congress' archives about official U.S. agencies such as the CIA regarding terrorism and attempts to assassinate Third World leaders. She has forgotten or chosen to ignore how many leaders of the PLO itself were martyred or injured at the hands of official Zionist terrorism. She has forgotten or chosen to forget that Israel's prime minister, for whose protection she raised her hand in exercising the veto, is wanted by British legal authorities on the charge of terrorism, for he is the butcher of Dayr Yasin.

Judging the facts, the issue is very narrow -- the fact of the Palestinian identity, which has neither retreated nor diminished but has been asserting itself day after day, and the fact of the PLO, which has become, according to its leaders, "the difficult figure in the equation of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH BULGARIANS

GF250505 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Bulgaria is to open a trade centre in Dubai as part of a drive to increase its commercial presence in the Gulf. A proposal to this effect, made by a high-level economic team from the East European country at a meeting with officials of the Dubai Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by Mr Sayf Ahmad al-Ghurayr, president of the chamber, yesterday.

The trade centre and an exhibition of Bulgarian products to be held in Dubai later this year will constitute the cornerstone of Bulgaria's efforts to revive its slackening exports to Dubai and other places in the gulf.

Bulgaria's exports to the UAE through Dubai, it was pointed out at yesterday's meeting, were worth only five million dirhams during 1980. Even this was made up of meat and live animals for slaughter here. During the first six months of 1981, there were no imports at all from Bulgaria into Dubai.

At the meeting with chamber officials yesterday, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister for foreign trade, and other members of the delegation expressed interest in improving bilateral cooperation in industry, agriculture and trade. The 10-member mission led by Mr Khristov is made up of the deputy minister for agriculture, counsellor in the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, the general director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the vice president of the Bulgarian Medical Academy and directors of firms dealing with the exports of foodstuffs, electrical equipment and pharmaceuticals.

The Chamber of Commerce was represented at the talks by Mr Nizar Sardast, general director; Mr 'Umar Dissi, foreign relations director; and several board members in addition to Mr Sayf Ahmad al-Ghurayr.

In view of the interest shown by the delegation in improving economic relations and considering the nature of proposals outlined by the visiting mission, it was decided to hold a second meeting between the two sides this evening at the chamber.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR INTERVIEWED ON AREA DEVELOPMENTS

GF231530 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 21 Jan 82 p 8

[Interview granted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, to AL-ANBA' correspondent Talal al-'Awadi -- place and date not given]

[Text] AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, it seems there are signs of Arab detente. Are these signs part of the reaction to events shaking the Arab world such as the Zionist annexation of the Golan, or have the Arabs realized that detente is a basic factor in solving their differences?

[Answer] We have always been in favor of any effort to bring about genuine and effective Arab solidarity to confront the imperialist-Zionist alliance and to resist the arrogant expansionist policy of Israel, aggressive U.S. ambitions in the Arab area and U.S. imperialism's support for and encouragement of Israel. Undoubtedly, the absence or weakness of Arab solidarity, which opposes imperialism, was one of the causes that led to the escalation of the policy of bullying, expansionism and aggression by the Zionist and imperialist powers. The latest example of this policy was the Zionist enemy's annexation of the Golan to the racist entity that is hostile to the rights of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

We believe further genuine Arab solidarity, further clarity in differentiating between friends and enemies, further support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and reinforcement of our Arab peoples will promote the standard of Arab confrontation to all challenges facing the Arab nation by its current and future enemies.

AL-ANBA': It is clear that contacts are underway to hold a new Arab summit conference. What developments have influenced the general Arab situation since the failure of the Fes summit? Do you think these could indicate the success of such a summit?

[Answer] The Fes summit was postponed due to the gravity of the issues on its agenda. These issues entail an Arab concensus that paves the way for the establishment of genuine and effective Arab solidarity. We believe the current complicated circumstances of our Arab people entail the achievement of several conditions before the Fes summit can be resumed. The most important condition is having an Arab concensus that ensures confrontation of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, foiling this expansionist alliance against our Arab peoples and resisting all conspiratorial plots aimed at imposing disgraceful capitulatory solutions at the expense of the legitimate Arab rights, the foremost of which is the right of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their homeland and establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, since the 1973 war the Arab reaction to the Israeli challenge has been political only, to the exclusion of the military option as a form of solution. The result is further rupture and loss of territory and Arab rights. Can the Arabs undertake the second option and how?

[Answer] From the beginning of their popular armed revolution, the Palestinian Arab people have been engaged in an armed struggle against the Zionist enemy. This is part of the strategic Arab reaction to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and its aggressive policy. The Arab countries' desire for peace does not in any way mean accepting capitulation or not confronting any aggressive threats to the security and sovereignty of our Arab peoples. The strengthening of the fighting power of our Arab peoples and the countries confronting Israel occupies an outstanding position within comprehensive preparations against any challenges in the dispute with the enemy.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, Yemen is one country which was partitioned by imperialism. The steps that began in Kuwait and culminated with the recent proclamation in Aden by the Supreme People's Council portend well for Yemen's unification. Can Aden and San'a' overcome their political differences in the forthcoming stage?

[Answer] Yemeni unity is a great goal for our Yemeni people and the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October. We are determined to continue our procession according to the will of the people and the revolution in order to build a unified and flourishing Democratic Yemen. As we have recorded various successes in foiling all the enemy plots aimed at inundating Yemen in civil war, tension and instability, we have also succeeded in improving the standard of cooperation and coordination between the two Yemens and joint work toward reuniting the homeland on sound democratic bases. Just as we succeeded in this goal, our confidence is also great in our ability to cooperate with our brothers in the north of the homeland, to overcome all the difficulties facing this noble goal.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, A great deal has been said about your relations with Moscow. Some people cite these relations as a pretext for their relations with the United States. What are your relations with the Soviet Union and how have they benefitted our Arab causes?

[Answer] We do not conceal from anyone our well-developed relations with the Soviet Union -- relations based on honest friendship and cooperation. These relations become firmer and stronger as a result of the Soviet Union's support for our Arab peoples' struggle for their just rights and the Soviet Union's constant backing for the Palestinian Arab people's cause. There is no justification for our relations with a state that is friendly toward the Arabs and supports their causes and legitimate rights to be used as a pretext by some people to develop their relations with the United States, the country that has declared a strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy occupying our Arab land and pursuing a policy of bullying, expansion and aggression against our peoples, the state that continues to support the Zionist enemy's anti-Arab stands, the most recent of which was the annexation of the Golan Heights.

The Soviet Union's relations with the Arab countries have always been a source of strength for the Arab peoples' struggle against the common imperialist-Zionist enemy and their struggle for national liberation, social progress and peace.

AL-ANBA': What part does the tripartite PDRY-Libyan-Ethiopian treaty play in Aden's strategy?

[Answer] We have affirmed that the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia strengthens the Arab struggle against imperialism and the Camp David accords. Politically and economically, the treaty deepens the strategic alliance between the Arab and the African liberation movements, which have common principles and goals in their just struggle against imperialism and its linchpins -- Zionism, racism and reaction -- and their struggle for nation liberation and social progress.

AL-ANBA': Has Egypt's political features on the Arab level changed since As-Sadat's death? What is the new Egyptian regime's stand toward the Arabs?

[Answer] Egypt's new regime has declared more than once that it will continue As-Sadat's policy and the Camp David accords. It is difficult to simply say that the features and directions of Egyptian policy have changed. It is true As-Sadat has disappeared from the Egyptian scene, but his political, economic and cultural line continues. In my judgment, as long as this line continues in Egypt, the resolutions of Arab summit conferences and the conferences of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front on boycotting the Egyptian regime will continue.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, the Iraqi-Iranian war has been going on for 16 months. The stand of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries has not been to Iraq's liking. How do you view this war?

[Answer] The Iraqi-Iranian war does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. We have called for an end to this war and the peaceful resolution of the border problems between the two fraternal countries so as to preserve the capabilities of the two fraternal peoples and employ them against the common Zionist-imperialist enemy.

AL-ANBA': Most countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front have good relations with Iraq. Why aren't serious attempts made to reconcile Baghdad and Damascus, particularly as Iraq constitutes a strategic support in any confrontation with the Zionist enemy?

[Answer] We blessed the Syrian-Iraqi meeting that took place prior to the Baghdad summit conference in 1978. We have always called for the strengthening and development of relations not only between Syria and Iraq but between all the nationalist and progressive regimes and forces. We have also consistently called for Arab solidarity that is anti-imperialist in word and deed. We shall continue to firmly uphold this stand in our foreign policy on the Arab level.

AL-ANBA': Damascus has threatened to conclude a strategic cooperation agreement with Moscow in response to the Washington-Tel Aviv strategic alliance. If such a step is taken, could this alliance expand to include other countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has well-developed relations with all members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Both Syria and the PDRY have friendship and cooperation treaties with the Soviet Union. There are wide aspects of fruitful cooperation between the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Soviet Union that include various political, economic, military and cultural fields. These relations contribute to the strengthening of the Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism and support our Arab peoples' legitimate national rights.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, Syrian and PLO officials expect Israeli aggression sooner or later. Doesn't such a situation require a unified military Arab strategy?

[Answer] Such a strategy is required not only to confront the possibility of Israeli aggression against the Arab nation but also to face the possibility of U.S. military intervention in the Arab world. Many signs indicate that the strategic military alliance between the United States and Israel threatens our Arab peoples' security, stability and progress.

AL-ANBA': The Lebanese crisis is an offshoot of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Is a solution to the Lebanese crisis in your view linked to a solution to the main issue, and how?

[Answer] Which crisis do you mean? If you are referring to the continuing Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and Israel's support for the isolationist and secessionist forces — and above all the agent Sa'd Haddad and the leaders of the Phalangist Party -- then this, in our view, is not an internal crisis but a conspiratorial external interference whose aim is to dismember Lebanon, strike at its unity and weaken it. Of course, combatting such interference is one of the forms of the confrontation of the Zionist and imperialist enemy. Events have proved that the nationalist Lebanese forces that defend Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and unity are the only ones anxious to spare Lebanon the dangers of civil war, division and disarray. At the same time, events have exposed the ties between the rightist and isolationist forces and the Zionist enemy who assists these forces and supports their call for division and sectarianism.

AL-ANBA': How far has the mediation between Aden and Muscat gone? What is the extent of their border differences?

[Answer] There is no mediation at the present time. In the past we welcomed the mediation of both Kuwait and the UAE. However, the stand of the Omani regime, which is colluding with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], was the reason these mediation efforts did not achieve the desired results. Recently, the Omani regime began to carry out provocative actions against our country — by abducting some Bedouins by helicopter. It also carried out a provocative joint exercise with the RDF on our eastern border. However, all such irresponsible behavior will not affect us. We are capable of repulsing any threat to our sovereignty and citizens' security. In any case, we have not closed the door to mediation attempts to resolve the present dispute on the basis of the national and pan-Arab interests of the PDRY and Omani and other Arab peoples.

AL-ANBA': Mr Chairman, you called for a summit conference of the countries of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. Do you still want such a conference and what would its purpose be?

[Answer] The purpose of the conference is very well known and we have announced it in the past: the cooperation of area countries in deterring the aggressive threats posed by the presence of imperialism's military bases and warships and in protecting our peoples' safety and peace. The reasons that prompted such a call on our part continue to exist; indeed, they are more pressing than ever as a result of the increasing aggressive military activity of the U.S. RDF and the expansion of the area of the U.S. warship activity in the region.

AL-ANBA': How does the PDRY view the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC]? Do you support it, or do you have reservations? Or perhaps you have another view?

[Answer] We believe that in light of its present policy that is hostile to the interests of the peoples of the region and the Arab peoples, the Omani regimes' continued membership in the GCC is likely to harm the GCC's reputation, particularly as Oman has almost become a military base for the RDF since it is sheltering U.S. military bases and warships.

YSP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS FIFTH SESSION

EA280201 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Summary] The YSP Central Committee began the first meeting of its fifth session today under the chairmanship 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

"The Central Committee will examine vital and pressing questions connected with the evaluation of its work plans and the work of its leading bodies in a manner which will ensure the internal development of the party; the reinforcement of its political, ideological and organizational unity; the deepening of its political influence among the toilers of our country; the continuation of work for expanding its social base and (?supporting) its (?ranks) with new blood from among the ranks of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals; the continuation of work for reinforcing the country's economic and defensive capability.

"In this connection, the Central Committee will evaluate the results of the economic development plan for 1981 and will examine the financial situation of the republic and [words indistinct] plans of the 5-year plan for reinforcing the pillars of the national economy in a manner that will (?ensure gradual) progress of the living standard of the toilers materially and spiritually.

The Central Committee has so far approved the agenda of its current session and examined a political report on the internal activities of the party's leading bodies and contacts and coordination between the two Yemens."

'ALI NASIR CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

EA280148 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers yesterday evening concluded its enlarged meeting under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers. At its meeting, which began in the morning the day before yesterday, the council examined the draft plans of the second year of the second 5-year plan, the general budget for the current year, 1982, the corporations' budget and the importation and supply programms for 1982.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 JAN

EA272052 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Soviet committee for the defense of peace arrived in Aden at noon today, led by Comrade Viktor Dementsev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet committee for the defense of peace and first deputy finance minister in the Soviet Union.

AL-AHRAM DOWNPLAYS WARMER SOVIET RELATIONS

NC282318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- In Friday's issue AL-AHRAM says that thus far there have been no political contacts at any level between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

The paper adds that this does not mean that Egypt is not prepared to make such contacts. It welcomes any cooperation with any state without any sensitivities or complexes as long as this cooperation is within the context of Egypt's supreme national interests and it does not prejudice its sovereignty or its foreign and domestic policies.

The paper says that the decision to bring back some Soviet experts does not so far represent any political (?reversal), but was made for a purely economic benefit.

It is known that the Egyptian authorities asked about 400 soviet experts to leave the country toward the end of last September. Some sectors for which the Soviet Union had been carrying out projects have requested that a specific number of experts return, in implementation of construction contracts and guarantees for handing over these projects and their operation without any [word indistinct] to Egypt.

It is also known that the total number of experts that are to return to Egypt is about 66.

They will arrive at long intervals, depending on the construction work, to determine responsibility for the handover and the commitments of the other party -- the Soviet Union -- in the contract.

REPORTAGE ON SECRETARY HAIG'S CAIRO VISIT

Mubarak Receives Haig

NC281337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1312 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig following his arrival in Cairo from Israel on his second tour of the area within 2 weeks to boost the autonomy talks.

The session of talks between President Mubarak and Alexander Haig began at 1430 and was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the President's Office for Foreign Affairs Usamah al-Baz.

'Ali, Haig Hold Talks

NC282106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- The first session of official talks between Egypt and the United States began at 1830 today under the Chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The Egyptian side includes Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash and a number of aides. The American side includes U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Veliotes, National Security Council staff member Geoffrey Kemp and head of the U.S. side in the autonomy talks at experts level Nat Cluverius.

Before the talks began, Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the Egyptian side for consultations and to prepare for this session of talks.

Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz said after the first session of Egyptian-U.S. talks that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed with the Egyptian side the preparations for President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming trip to the United States and all matters related to autonomy as well as the bilateral relations between the two countries.

MENA has learned that the Egyptian-U.S. talks which are now taking place do not include the presentation by the United States of new proposals on autonomy, but are tantamount to a useful exchange of views on various subjects related to autonomy. During the talks, Haig presented the Israeli views on these subjects.

It has also been learned that there is no deadline for the conclusion of the autonomy talks.

MENA has also learned that Egypt welcomes the United States playing its role as full partner in these negotiations and its present move in this connection and the direct role Alexander Haig is playing.

This session of talks ended at 2130. The two sides agreed to convene another session tomorrow morning before Haig leaves Cairo for his country.

Dr Usamah al-Baz and Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi were included in the Egyptian delegation.

'Ali Comments On Talks

NC282232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2112 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- In a statement to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that the talks currently being held between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Egyptian side have not dealt at all with the final future of the Palestinian people because, according to the Camp David agreement, the Palestinians themselves should decide their own future after the lapse of 3 years of the transitional period and the establishment of autonomy.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that what we are now discussing are subjects related to full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector during the transitional period. He said that we are attempting to narrow the gap between the viewpoints on this subject, so as to achieve an agreement on autonomy. He added: As for the final position of the West Bank and Gaza Sector, this matter is for the Palestinians themselves to decide in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreement.

Officials Exchange Views

NC290912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) -- The second and final session of the bilateral Egyptian-U.S. talks were held at 0700 today in the As-Salam Hotel. The talks were aimed at completing the discussion on the subjects related to autonomy and to the efforts being deployed to narrow the gap in the viewpoints held by Egypt and Israel on these subjects.

The Egyptian side at the talks was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The U.S. side was headed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and members of the Egyptian delegation attended the talks.

Following the session, which lasted about 45 minutes, the Egyptian and U.S. sides declined to make any comments on the results of this new round of bilateral talks aimed at giving momentum to the autonomy (?talks).

Immediately afterward, Haig, accompanied by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, proceeded to the airport, from where the U.S. Secretary of State will leave for home.

MENA has learned that only a useful exchange of views took place at this new round of discussions, particularly in light of the Israeli ideas on autonomy-related matters which Mr Haig submitted to the Egyptian side yesterday.

It has also been learned that the matter did not go beyond this point and that the visit has been positive in nothing more than the exchange of views and the fact that the United States continues to honor its obligations as a full partner in the process of generating momentum for the talks on full Palestinian autonomy.

MENA has also learned that the Egyptian side has reaffirmed its consistent stance. This stance says that it is imperative that the autonomy proposed for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip be compatible with the stipulations of the Camp David accords, that this autonomy encompass the residents and the land and include all the powers and jurisdictions assigned to the autonomous government, and that this autonomy should only be for an interim period after which self-determination will take place by way of the Palestinians themselves.

Furthermore, the Egyptian side has emphasized that the present negotiations do not touch on the final state of affairs for the Palestinian people's future -- a matter specified by the Camp David accords; that is, the final state of affairs will be specified by the Palestinians themselves.

MENA has also learned that the discussions centered on the attempt to narrow the gap in connection with the autonomy-related subjects and with the powers and jurisdictions of the autonomous government during the transitional period, after which the right to self-determination will be exercised.

Also at these negotiations, Egypt affirmed the need for Israel to take confidence-building measures to encourage the Palestinians to participate in the peace process, and the need for Israel to halt anything tending to lay obstacles in the way of the negotiations, particularly as far as the settlements, Jerusalem and other matters are concerned.

The first session of negotiations was held between the Egyptian and U.S. sides yesterday evening.

Haig Departs From Cairo

NC290941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left Cairo for London this morning enroute to his country following a 1-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, he held discussions with President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the autonomy negotiations.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has earlier stated that Haig's short visit to Cairo and his insistence on finding a solution to the differences on autonomy are no less important than his previous visit and that the continuation of the negotiations will guarantee the surmounting of the difficulties.

'Ali and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton saw Haig off at the airport.

GHALI CONFERS WITH ISRAELI ENVOY IN CAIRO

NC281348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason today. During the meeting, they reviewed normalization issues and bilateral relations.

MUBARAK RECEIVES OMANI SULTAN'S MESSAGE

NC281405 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. Omani ambassador in Cairo 'Abdallah al-Ghazali handed the message to President Mubarak during a meeting today.

ITALIAN TELEVISION INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT MUBARAK

NC281934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Text" of interview with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by Italian television correspondent Giusseppe Lugato -- date, place not given]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt is prepared at any time to welcome any Arab state which has severed its relations with Egypt, emphasizing that this is not tied to the deadline for Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai in April. He said that the Arab League in Cairo has its doors open and waiting for the Arabs. Whether before or after April, and that April is not a divide after which things will be different.

He said: We welcome them at any time before or after April -- any time they deem suitable for themselves. As for us, any time is suitable.

In an interview with Italian television, President Husni Mubarak pointed out that many people believe that after the withdrawal, the government and the parliament will be changed and that many changes will take place. He commented on this by explaining that nothing of this sort will happen after the withdrawal, because the process is continuing and the withdrawal is not a divide after which things will change completely.

In the interview, Mubarak emphasized that the Palestinian issue is the cornerstone of the Middle East problem. He said that if the Palestinian issue is not resolved, there can not be a comprehensive peace in the area.

President Mubarak then referred to the tour that will take him beginning Saturday to five European states and the United States. He said that the purpose of the tour is to exchange views on the Middle East issue and other bilateral subjects between Egypt and these states, indicating that Egypt has strong relations with Europe and the United States for a long time.

President Mubarak addressed thanks to Italy for participating in the Sinai multinational force. He said that Egypt and Italy have relations in many fields. He expressed the hope that these relations will expand as much as possible.

On Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet role with regard to peace, President Mubarak explained that the Soviet Union, in its capacity as a superpower, has a role to play with regard to peace, but that this role will come in a future [mutaqaddimah] phase. As for Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, it is definite that a phase will come when relations between the two countries will return to normal and be on an equal footing.

Discussing the internal situation in Egypt, President Mubarak said that the main problem is the economic issue and that the state is giving this problem much attention because a great percentage of the citizens need to have their standard of living raised.

President Mubarak added that despite the recent incidents, Egypt's security is stable. He said that stability is the basis of construction and that without it development cannot begin.

Regarding the role of the opposition parties in Egypt, President Mubarak said that the opposition in Egypt is like the opposition in any democratic country. He said that the purpose of his meetings with a number of opposition personalities was to change the method that was pursued with the opposition in the past so that everyone will rally around one point, namely, the future of Egypt and Egypt's supreme interest. He emphasized that all the opposition personalities in Egypt are very eager to safeguard their country's supreme interests and that on this basis he decided that all national issues and problems will be discussed with the opposition parties so as to arrive at an exemplary method to be adopted by all parties for solving problems.

The following is the text of the interview President Husni Mubarak granted to Italian television correspondent Giusseppe Lugato:

Question: What are the main aims of your visits to Europe and the United States?

President Mubarak: In reality, firm relations have linked us with Europe and the United States for a long time, and we have diverse cooperation with Europe and America. I shall travel to Europe and then to the United States in response to the invitations extended to me from the heads of state. The aim is to exchange views on the Middle East problem in addition to discussing bilateral subjects with each these states. On this occasion, I thank Italy because it is one of the states which hastened to participate in the multinational force before the withdrawal from Sinai.

Question: Does this mean that your excellency seeks to expand your cooperation and relations with Italy, and in what sectors?

President Mubarak: Naturally, we have had relations with Italy for a long time. Various relations exist between Egypt and Italy and in many spheres, which I need not mention. I hope that these relations will expand as much as possible.

Question: Your Excellency, in your opinion what ways must be adopted for expanding the peace process so as to achieve a comprehensive peace?

President Mubarak: A comprehensive peace will not be achieved unless the principal problem in the Middle East issue -- the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the issue -- is solved. If we achieve a solution to the Palestinian problem, I believe that we will have arrived at a comprehensive solution to the issue and peace will prevail in all parts of the region in which we live.

Question: Is the Palestinian problem, particularly the question of autonomy, a serious obstacle to achieving peace?

President Mubarak: If the Palestinian problem is not solved, there cannot be a solution of the Middle East issue, because the Palestinian problem is the cornerstone of the Middle East issue, and if it is not resolved, there cannot be a comprehensive peace in the region.

Question: There are still many factors causing concern. Israel has annexed the Golan and Syria is receiving more arms from the Soviet Union. There is also radical Libya. What is your comment on this?

President Mubarak: My entire comment is that I wish that all our brothers would resort to reason and logic and repudiate the notion of war and resolve all the issues in the area through peaceful methods and negotiations.

Question: You were elected after a severe national tragedy, several months have now elapsed since you assumed power. What are the biggest problems facing you and what are the principal changes which you intend to carry out?

President Mubarak: The principal problem is the economic problem. The fact is that this problem exists in all parts of the world, and we are giving much attention to this problem because a great percentage of our people needs to have its standard of living raised. This requires gigantic efforts in the economic sphere. We are proceeding in this direction now. As for stability in Egypt, there is much security. What has happened in Egypt is much less than what has been happening throughout the region.

Question: How do you view the situation in Egypt; I mean, its strong and weak points?

President Mubarak: I say that we have stability in our country despite what has happened. Stability is the basis of construction and without it we cannot start development in our country. We have stability in our country and we are proceeding with development and solving our problems. These are the main points in our programs.

Question: Do the radical and extreme elements constitute a real problem for Egypt?

President Mubarak: Radicals and extremists exist in many various places outside Eygpt, not only in Egypt. They exist in all the states around us. However, such forces could be the least in Egypt than anywhere else. Had Egypt not been aware of this, a calamity could have occurred even after the assassination of President as-Sadat. But Egypt is in control of all these forces. Stability prevails in Egypt; security and reassurance prevail in Egypt. You are in Egypt's streets and you can feel this.

Question: Mr President, you recently received certain opposition leaders. Does this mean that you want to expand the framework of democracy?

President Mubarak: Opposition in Egypt is like opposition in any democratic country. By meeting with the opposition leaders I aimed at changing the method that had been pursued vis-a-vis the opposition before. My goal has been that we all concur on one main point -- Egypt's future and supreme interests. From this premise, I believe that all the opposition in Egypt includes Egyptians who are very concerned about the supreme interest of their country. I (?wanted) that all points and national problems to be a topic of discussion with the opposition parties so that we can agree on the best method to be adopted by all parties to solve our problems.

Question: There is a commonly held view that following Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, Egypt will exert efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity. In your opinion, is this true?

President Mubarak: Why after the withdrawal from Sinai? We are now ready to receive any Arab countries that severed relations with us. We opened the door for our Arab brothers 2 or 3 months ago. We are ready to receive any one of the Arab brothers. The doors of the Arab League in Egypt are open and awaiting the Arabs before and after April. April is absolutely not a line after which things will change. We welcome the Arabs at any time before or after April or at any time they deem suitable. As for us, any time is suitable.

Question: How do you view Egyptian-Israeli relations in the future?

President Mubarak: Naturally, we will continue following the withdrawal. It is a complementary process. There will be no difference before or after the withdrawal, because I do not believe or consider nor does any one of us consider, that the withdrawal is a barrier after which things will change completely. As is happening now, many people believe that after the withdrawal, we will change the government and the People's Assembly and make many changes. Nothing will happen after the withdrawal and the process will continue.

Question: Do you expect to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and what is the role of the Soviet Union in the area?

President Mubarak: Naturally, the Soviet Union has a role regarding peace because it is a superpower. This role, however, will, in our view, come at a later stage. Regarding our relations with the Soviet Union, all that we did was withdraw ambassadors. However, a stage will come that will necessitate the reestablishment of normal relations on an equal footing.

Question: Mr President, there are people who believe that you want peace at any price. Do you agree with this view?

President Mubarak: We want peace. Every people in the world wants peace and to live in peace, but not at any price. We want peace with pride, peace with all prestige and pride and not with concessions.

Question: I want to ask Your Excellency a question that I had not prepared before but crossed my mind now during our conversation. Your Excellency was preceded in ruling Egypt by two great leaders, both of whom had shortcomings, but both of whom were great leaders. How do you view your position with regard to 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat?

President Mubarak: Indeed, I was preceded by two great leaders who had their shortcomings but who had great (?positive aspects). They did a great deal in the interest of their country and the whole world. Every leader has positive and negative aspects. Every human being has positive and negative aspects in his work, behavior and eating habits. As for me, I will benefit from the positive aspects of both leaders and will carry the banner and forge ahead. I will try to correct the negative aspects that occur before the end of my rule. God willing, I will also have my positive and negative aspects. This is natural because we are all human beings.

AL-KHALIJ: EGYPTIAN PARTIES WISH ARAB DIALOGUE

JN230721 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 23 Jan (WAKH) -- Press reports here today mention that a joint delegation of Egyptian nationalist parties and forces will begin dialogue with the Arab countries in March.

The Ash-Shariqah-based AL-KHALIJ paper today cites Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party in Egypt, as having said this.

In an interview with AL-KHALIJ, Shukri says that the Egyptian delegation will hold dialogues with the Arab countries in order to restore Arab unity. He added that contacts will begin first with the PLO since it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and since the Palestinian cause is the heart of the issue at this stage. Thus this is the logical place to begin contacts.

FORMER AL-AHRAM CHIEF HAS PRAISE FOR MUBARAK

GF271822 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Jan 82 p 5

[Interview with Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, former editor in chief of AL-AHRAM, by AL-ANBA' correspondent in Washington Waqif Ramadan -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The current situation between Egypt and other Arab countries is abnormal: Egypt without the Arabs is like a weak giant and the Arabs without Egypt are like a herd without a shepherd. How can the situation be rectified?

[Answer] Of course, the current situation is abnormal and should not be allowed to continue. However, the entire situation of the Arab world seems as if everyone is waiting for something to happen. Do you remember Samuel Beckett's play "Waiting for Godot"? I imagine that at this very moment we, in Egypt and the rest of the Arab world, are looking forward to 26 April "the day after Israel withdraws from Sinai."

This 26 April holds many facts, illusions and probably dreams. However, beyond facts, illusions and dreams, we should consider a very important matter, as-Sadat's initiative: as-Sadat liberated Egyptian territories from Israeli occupation.

However, Egypt and the Arabs have paid a costly price for as-Sadat's initiative. I might not be one of the believers in that initiative, nonetheless, the people now have a new situation and a new president with new responsibilities after Anwar as-Sadat.

One of the primary responsibilities of the new president is to complete the initiative so that he will not be blamed by history in the future for altering the course of the initiative after such a high price had been paid or for being overwhelmed by distress or pressured and finally abandoning the initiative, which had the potential of achieving a result.

This is the basis of Egyptian public opinion. Even the skeptics, the Camp David antagonists and supporters and the like say: Okay, let's complete this course and see where it leads us.

The rest of the Arab world, even those Arab countries that are described as strict, say that if this restores to Egypt its territories so be it, let's wait until 26 April. Some of them even say let's wait until after April to see what happens.

Still, we are now waiting for a moment in history that is not in abeyance, but rather is a trial period that will affirm or negate [as published]. The problem is that it is tied down to a certain date, 26 April. Since this is the case we must wait for some time.

This current waiting period is not passive or blind. It is an anxious, searching, silent waiting. You can imagine that everyone in Egypt and the Arab world is thinking: What will happen after April?

I am one of those who believe that nothing will change after April regarding Israel's intentions. Israel is actually annexing the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, after April we will face the continuation of an unchanged Israeli stance.

I believe that after April the Arab world will have to search for means and devices, not bridges, to regain the lost Arab dream.

[Question] President Mubarak is still ruling within the framework of as-Sadat's policy. It is natural for men and especially the heads of states to be different. How do you see Mubarak's way out of this framework? The secret is divulged: Neither is Mubarak pleased with as-Sadat's men nor are they with him.

[Answer] I for one feel that President Mubarak is trustworthy. When he met with us (after Haykal's release from prison last November) he requested specific and precise demands. He requested: First, starting a new phase, and I agree with that, and second, that all national forces cooperate with him, and this is natural. Third, he asked us to give him time, and this is natural.

I said I trust him for many reasons, one of which is his makeup. His makeup is that of an officer who has nothing to do with politics. He waged extraordinary battles in his military life because they were related to the reconstruction of the armed forces and to the October War.

President Mubarak's constitution was molded in the fifties and sixties, which were very healthy years.

In addition, because I have said that with Anwar as-Sadat style predominated the subject, I say that Husni Mubarak is not like this. He still deals with matters without giving any attention to style. He does not let style lead him away from the goal. Moreover, Husni Mubarak does not care for addressing the Western public the way Anwar as-Sadat did because this was associated with other things as-Sadat had in mind.

Since Husni Mubarak has assumed power it has become clear that he is addressing his natural bases: his Egyptian base in the first place, and he is trying to create an atmosphere of good intentions with the greater base of the Arab world. I believe that Husni Mubarak has proven his good intentions in Egypt and the Arab world. The proof is that everyone seemed willing to give him the chance he asked for.

[Question] Husni Mubarak's decision to halt the propaganda campaign against Arab countries that prevailed during as-Sadat's era has really helped.

[Answer] Not only this. We had almost provoked Libya militarily, but President Mubarak pulled the Egyptian Army back from its border. I believe that these steps are of great significance, because Mubarak has announced that he will not reply to any hostile campaigns and that he will not allow Egypt to indulge in an armed battle against an Arab party.

With Husni Mubarak, it seems that we are before a different speaker. We are not before a man who permits style to overshadow the subject or lets the tactic lose the strategy. Neither are we before a man who has abandoned his base completely to address another base in the United States and Britain. This is something that commands us to give him the time he asked for.

[Question] How strong are the religious organizations in Egypt?

[Answer] Naturally, Egypt is a secular state. Religion is of great significance, however, our secular state is the most prominent phenomenon in Egyptian history. Egyptians are religious. Religion is of vital important to the Egyptian people. However, the state is the permanent and stable factor. Egypt used to have fluvial communities that had one source of life, water. The authority of the state was essential because if organized water distribution. Hence, Egypt is a secular state.

The structures of the Egyptian state will not crumble. Religious organizations have influence but cannot take over all of Egypt. This means that these organizations will remain waiting for an effective and influential movement.

The greater part of the heritage of Arabism is Islamic. Islam has engulfed and incorporated all that was Arabic. Islam encompasses everything in our life, culture, civilization and laws. In short, it is our way of life, but no one refers to an Islamic government.

During my stay in prison I discussed this topic at length. What does an Islamic government mean in the sense that if a development plan were discussed how would this government put it forth? The issues are real. If a religious party brought forward a mundane program of planning, social justice and international policy no one would mind. However, the religious cloak cannot encompass all that.

I distinguish between two things: Islam and an enlightened Muslim Party on one hand, and violence in the name of Islam on the other. Of course, Islam exists and the Muslim Party also exists and has a chance. Even violence in the name of Islam was motivated by social and economic circumstances, no doubt. Violence did not breed itself. Unfortunately, certain conditions paved the way for it.

GENERAL ASH-SHADHILI SEES NO CHANGE UNDER MUBARAK

PM221451 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 5

[Manuel Ostos interview with Egyptian oppositionist General ash-Shadhili -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: How to you judge President Husni Mubarak's conduct, 3 months after the former rais' assassination?

Answer: I can see absolutely nothing that enables me to describe Mubarak as hardline or moderate. What has he done so far? Deliver a few speeches on corruption and discipline and economic productivity: That is, the same thing that other regimes say and rarely fulfill. In foreign policy, Husni Mubarak is following in as-Sadat's footsteps. In domestic policy, the detention of over 4,010 people continues, and in defense issues there is nothing new except the purchase of 28 Mirage aircraft from France.

Question: Despite that, in Egypt the legalized opposition is now referring to a certain political liberalism -- a kind of "gentlemen's agreement" with Mubarak.

Answer: The opposition in Egypt remains subject to the policy of the carrot and the stick. The stick is the hundreds of individuals in the prisons, despite which the legal opposition is attempting not to accuse the regime, because it fears that, if it did so, Israel would not withdraw from Sinai next April. In my opinion, the honeymoon between Mubarak and the open opposition (not ours, which is continuing to struggle) will not last more than a few months.

Question: The Egyptian Government has blamed religious fanatics for as-Sadat's death and, on the other hand, has absolved the army of all responsibility.

Answer: The regime's propaganda has found a suitable vehicle in some western media. The regime has attempted to blame the Muslim fundamentalists for as-Sadat's death in order to be able to continue to detain those people, not that the official figures of people detained for that reason exceed 2,000, whereas only 24 of them have been brought before the courts; that is, the others have been imprisoned for being fundamentalists, nothing else. This is a typical excuse used by authoritarian regimes.

"Husni Mubarak Will Remain Loyal to Camp David"

Question: Mubarak has expressed his intention to visit Israel soon. Do you believe that the Egyptian president really trusts the Tel Aviv leaders?

Answer: I believe, above all, that if Israel withdraws from Sinai on 25 April, as envisaged, Husni Mubarak will continue the same policy as as-Sadat and will be loyal to Camp David, because he will have no other course to follow.

Question: You stated that you would return to Egypt. What are your intentions now?

Answer: I do not believe that the time for returning to Egypt has come. I will return when there is a real democracy, when human rights are respected and when the regime can be criticized freely, as is the case now in Spain, France or the United Kingdom. In Egypt we are not yet able to criticize the government without being in danger of being imprisoned. Everybody is talking about the state of emergency in Poland, which has now been in force for 1 month, forgetting that it has existed in Egypt for 15 weeks and has not been lifted. When democracy is established and I am able to say in Cairo what I am saying now abroad, I will return to my country.

Question: What is your opinion of the change of government effected a few days ago in Egypt?

Answer: I expect no substantial change in the new government's policy. The principal changes have been made in the fields of the economy and the interior, but the change of minister of the interior means nothing, because the current minister, Abu Basha, is the man who was behind the detention of 2,500 people following As-Sadat's death. He is not an unblemished man but as responsible as his predecessor Nabawi Isma'il was. The replacement of Isma'il symbolizes the irregularity of an election with 90 percent of votes in favor of the president. Abu Basha and Isma'il are the same: they have the same conception of power. As regards the economy, there has been a change of minister but not of program... In particular, the change of minister at this ministry has come after the disclosure of the scandals in which as-Sadat was involved. In Egypt, the greatest lack is that of democratic and free elections, in which one section of the voters sides wtih the party in power and the other criticizes it. Mubarak's Egypt has the same president, the same government and an identical party -- all of them inefficient and corrupt.

"Mubarak Is An Excellent Soldier"

Question: You met Mubarak in October 1973, during the war against Israel, when you were heading the Egyptian General Staff. What was your opinion of the current president at that time?

Answer: Husni Mubarak as a soldier is not the same as Husni Mubarak as a politician. As a soldier, I have nothing to say against him. I had him under my command. We were comrades and we were in daily contact for over 2 years, before the crossing of the canal. He was an excellent person. As a politician, he is very different. Our difference lie in some essential issues. I believe in democracy, in my country's nonalignment, in rejection of U.S. or Soviet protection, in the need to make our armed forces stronger and in changing our economy, ending the so-called open door economy to establish one which will concentrate on our peoples most immediate needs. If Mubarak changes, we will support him, because we support principles and ideas, not individuals....

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADERS REJECT MUBARAK, FAHD PLAN

PM221505 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 1-7 Jan 82 pp 34-35

[Santiago Aroca interview "Somewhere in the Middle East, with Muslim Brotherhood Leaders Bakdash and Husa: date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Beginning with the most topical issue in the Middle East, what is your organization's opinion of the Fahd peace plan?

[Answer] It has many obscure points. We reject it because we believe that its aim is to impose a big power's presence in the area, in addition to recognizing Israel's right to keep occupied a portion of land belonging to the Palestinian people. In any event, the Arab summit in Fes denied the plan's feasibility. Today, when the annexation of the Golan Heights is a recent event, we cannot consider the Fahd plan's usefulness. Initially, we studied it and saw its possibilities. Now, after what is happening, any peace plan whose outcome is the continuation of the occupation of territories which do not belong to Israel seems to us unfeasible....

[Question] So are you in favor of the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza and coexistence with the state of Israel?

[Answer] We proceed from the principle that in Palestine, as in almost all the Arab countries, nobody can speak on behalf of the people, because none of the current kings or rulers has been democratically and freely elected.

Of course, we believe that ultimately Israel will have to yield and coexist with the people of Palestine, because it is a historical right gained by the latter. Any peaceful solution must be based on this point. What is happening is that the Palestinian people's representatives are working not to seek a solution but to complicate matters further.

"Muslim Brotherhood Did Not Assassinate As-Sadat"

[Question] Do you not accept the PLO's representativeness?

[Answer] The PLO undoubtedly represents the majority of the Palestinian people. As is known, the Organization is composed of various groups which in many instances pursue conflicting policies and seek different solutions. We believe that too frequently the activity of these various groups is carceled out and that the final decisions do not represent so much the Palestinian people's interests as the pressures which some big powers are constantly exerting on the PLO.

[Question] In a few days' time, the trial of the perpetrators of the attack on as-Sadat will resume. The Egyptian authorities accuse your organization of perpetrating the attack.

[Answer] The Egyptian authorities accuse a group which was formed under as-Sadat's regime of carrying out the attack. They also persist in accusing our organization. That is not the truth: Under as-Sadat, as is now happening under Mubarak, an Islamic protest movement grew. One of these groups, which did not maintain a very close tie with us, prepared and carried out the attack. That is the truth, so our organization cannot be accused of assassinating as-Sadat, but we can be accused of developing a broad popular protest movement against the policy pursued by the former rais. It was as-Sadat's policy which killed him: he was the victim of his own mistakes.

[Question] Is your organization in favor of violence?

[Answer] Journalists always ask that. They do so because they have an outlook very different from ours. A French journalist from a major daily newspaper was recently discussing with me whether Islam means turning back or, on the contrary, advancing toward the future. You come with a different outlook and understand almost nothing. We are not in favor of using violence. For instance, 'Isam al-'Attar has been the target for several attacks and has never called for violence. He has never wanted any kind of revenge. The problem is that the political regimes currently holding power in the Islamic world are mostly dictatorships established by yourselves -- Europeans and Americans, who use considerable violence. Why do you not ensure that your regimes here do not torture as they do or murder as they do? You are only shocked when your dictatorships accuse us of being violent.

I know that you are one of the few Western journalists who had the courage to enter Asyut (Egypt), when that city rebelled against Mubarak's new power. You saw the corpses -- the dead -- and who was shooting: Mubarak's troops, who murdered hundreds of defenseless people, were shooting. Likewise, torture is a regular thing, but the international bodies which squawk so much on other occasions do not concern themselves about us.

"Our Preachers Are Not Persecuted in Saudi Arabia"

[Question] Why is your organization not present in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] We do have an organization there. The situation is that we are legal and are not persecuted. Just like the Muslim clergy. This does not mean that, in our opinion, the regime is better than others and that there is democracy. No, that does not exist here, but in Saudi Arabia the religious rules of the Koran are respected.

[Question] Why did your organization attack Mecca?

[Answer] If you are referring to that attack 2 years ago in which the holy places in Mecca were occupied, the Saudi Government recognized our innocence. That was carried out by a group of Muslims absolutely different from ours.

[Question] So do you condemn it?

[Answer] No, because we do not trust the evidence brought forward by the Saudi courts. It was a conflict whose causes and whose end we do not fully understand.

"We Are Witnessing The Collective Awakening of the Islamic World

[Question] Is your organization responsible for this?

[Answer] It is true that there is an awakening of the Islamic belief principles. It is a widespread movement throughout the Islamic world which is affecting nations such as Iran, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and even Turkey. The reasons for it are very diverse but, in short, it is an awakening against the policy of exploitation and manipulation conducted both by the United States and by the USSR. It is a way of seeking our own identity and of eradicating exploitation.

[Question] With respect to other Islamic regimes, what is your opinion of Al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] The system of government in Libya is an authoritarian and repressive system. Al-Qadhdhafi used to have aims which we regarded as extremely positive. At present, he is no longer in keeping with Islamic legality.

With respect to Khomeyni, we believe that he has led a revolution, basing himself on principles very close to ours. Basically, he has had the courage to make independent a nation which for centuries has been trampled and shared out in accordance with everybody's interests. If your question concerns the significance of what is happening currently, we must say, on the other hand, that Khomeyni has committed excesses, But, on the other hand, it must be pointed out -- and the press does not like this -- that the Iranian revolution is confronted by dangerous internal and external enemies. It is for this reason that the process of radicalization has taken place so violently.

STREET PROCESSIONS DEMONSTRATE ON HUSAYN SPEECH

JN282057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) -- Baghdad television tonight aired the text of Jordanian King Husayn's speech in which he announced that he volunteers and opens the door to volunteers in the Jordanian Arab forces to participate in the just battle of Iraq and the Arabs.

The streets and centers in Baghdad and the Iraq governorates were scenes of popular processions during which the citizens expressed their appreciation for Jordan's stands, king, government and people, in supporting the Arabs' holy battle against the racist Iranian enemy.

ATH-THAWRAH PRAISES HUSAYN'S CALL TO ARMS

JN291050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH has priased His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stand as expressed in opening the door for voluntary service so as to gain the honor of actively participating with Iraq's soldiers in confronting the Iranian aggression.

In an editorial under the headline "Greetings and Appreciation for Arab Jordan," ATH-THAWRAH described this pan-Arab stand as a ray of light in the Arab sky and as a source of hope and optimism that the Arab nation is stronger than all its imperialist, Zionist and racist Persian enemies.

ATH-THAWRAH added: As much as Jordan's noble stand is a strong slap to those cooperating with the enemy of the nation and Iraq, it is an incentive for the other fraternal countries to follow the steps of fraternal Jordan.

It is to be recalled that His Majesty King Husayn delivered a speech last night in which he announced that he volunteers to be a soldier in the Jordanian Al-Yarmuk forces, thus opening the door for voluntary service in Arab forces which can take part in Iraq's pan-Arab battle.

ATH-THAWRAH stressed that King Husayn's stand stems from a genuine pan-Arab viewpoint embodying the unity of the joint Arab struggle in light of the fateful challenges facing our nation at the eastern flank of the homeland. It indicated Jordan's stand at the side of Iraq since the beginning of the Iranian aggression on 4 September 1980 and said: Jordan has proceeded from a stand of sympathy and moral support to that of real backing as dictated by pan-Arab ties, the Arab League Charter and joint defense.

The newspaper stressed that the arrogant Persian enemy -- ally of the Zionists, Americans and Hafiz al-Asad's regime -- would not have escalated its aggression or rejected the peaceful international and regional efforts which were exerted by the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement to solve its problems with Iraq, if some Arab regimes had not adopted weak stands, kept watching matters, chosen to be neutral and disavowed their historical pan-Arab duties at a time when they see an Arab people exposed to foreign aggression without caring to support their brothers' just stand and legitimate right.

The newspaper added: Iraq has carried the burden and is quite ready to carry all that is required to repulse the Persian aggression and the shu'ubist invasion on behalf of the nation in order to preserve this nation's history and sovereignty against desecration by the Persians, grandsons of Khosrau and Rustum. However, it said, this readiness and limitless offer of sacrifices does not relieve the others from carrying out their pan-Arab responsibilities, particularly toward Iraq, its people and army, who have always been in the vanguard of every pan-Arab battle in defense of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan.

Concluding, the paper extended greetings and appreciation to Jordan, saying: Welcome to Al-Yarmuk, as it is embracing Al-Qadisiyah in the most honorable and proud stands of the Arabs in their contemporary history.

HUSAYN SPEECH URGES VOLUNTEERS TO DEFEND IRAQ

JN282223 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Speech delivered by King Husayn on 28 January 1982 -- live or videotaped]

[Text] Brothers, sons of the glorious Arab nations; brothers, men of our heroic Jordanian Arab Army. I send all of you a greeting of brotherhood, trust and faith. I address myself to sincerity toward religion, history and Arab generations. Brother citizens: You are the heirs to the great Arab revolt and the protectors of its beautifully colored, bold hues. The banners of this great revolt symbolize the dignity of Arab history, values, glories and traditions over the generations. The great Arab revolt took place in a unified nation for the sake of a unified nation of an immortal, generous and honorable message. Brother Arabs, I send you my warmest greetings and record for myself what you have known about my commitment to the service of the nation and the homeland, to the protection of its message and the preservation of its banner with my heart and mind, with my pen and mouth and with all the power and ability bestowed on me by the almighty.

I speak to you in these hard and difficult times where we find our values, traditions and conventions covered by layers of smoke, robbing them of their purity and gloss. The word no longer carries the weight it carried when it was first defined. Words, like values, traditions, conventions and principles, have come to need reformulation in order to restore their meanings in deed and not merely in word. Truth and significance must be restored to these words. We have always said that we are of the same nation with the same fate and aims, taking the responsibility of preserving its dignity, honor and Arabism. We have said that, if this nation is threatened in one of its parts, it will be threatened everywhere, making it incumbent upon this nation to rise to face and comfront it and ward off any harm. We said Arab soil has the same degree of sanctity, no matter where or when harm is done against it. Thus is the case with Arab rights, especially when the challenge is against Arab character and against the past and present of the Arab people and their future generations, whose trust is shouldered by all of us.

As member states in our Arab League, our positions have always been defined by its charter. It was a convenant and commitment. There is also the Arab League's Joint Arab Defense Treaty, which binds all to pool their material and human resources to defend their soil, rights, honor and dignity whenever the Arab nation faces harm and aggression. For this reason, the Jordanian Arab Armed Forces have always carried on their foreheads the emblem of the Arab Legion. This is a mark of pride and a symbol of preparedness and sacrifice because they are the heirs of revolutionaries, the carriers of their banners and the trustees of their mission. We have learned with them from the beginning that the homeland is the entire Arab homeland in which we build and prepare in order to be an element of power and ability.

In this Arab homeland, we learned how to protect our great aspirations, how to feed heroic people the values of morality, sacrifice and honor and how to teach them the traits of the early Arabs without which we have no role, significance or ability to confront challenges and threats. We have joined in the nation's battle and will join the battles imposed on us because we are not like those who told their partner: Go thou and thy lord, and fight ye two, while we sit [Koranic verse].

We also realize that we have no right to, nor can we, await aid from our brothers, if we do not stand by them -- when we have to share with them a joint fate -- with all our support, assistance and aid. A few days ago I returned from Baghdad where I again witnessed what I had witnessed previously.

Ever since Iran imposed its Persian war on Iraq, I felt that there is inner peace among men and assurances that they are firm and determined. They were rushing forward to volunteer in the battle and defend the homeland and the nation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland where the battle of Iraq, the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula is being waged against an Iranian enemy supported by Israel and other enemies of the Arab nation, who seek to stifle the Arab nation and kill its determination to conquer weakness, inability, despair and capitulation. I was pained by a persistent question that we will have to answer, if we really want dignity and life for our nation and its generations.

Arab people, If you do not stand heart, soul and blood with Iraq, how can you expect the Iraqi people to stand heart, soul and blood with you? If you do not stand by Iraq now, will you stand by the states of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, or any Arab state that one day faces danger, evil and aggression on behalf of the Arab nation?

Iraq has always sacrificed. We are indebted to Iraq, which sacrificed during the great Arab revolt and the Arab nation's battles in Palestine, Jordan, Sinai and the Golan. Iraq sacrificed everywhere and is now unwaveringly sacrificing with manliness and heroism expecting no favors. Iraq's men, women, children and elderly are all in the same trench, vibrant with nobility and life, guided by the nation's known ethics and the determination of the lively army of the people and popular army, whose sons prefer death to humiliation. I was pained at the condition of my nation to which we belong and before the souls of martyrs, who are watching us. "Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with God; of them some have completed their vow to the extreme, and some still wait; but they have never changed their determination in the least." [Koranic verse]

It is obvious that, had the nation adopted a collective stand as it should have, the fighting would have ended some time ago. However, this situation must not continue. It is a bitter situation and painful position which is proceeding along a road whose features have been drawn up by our enemies to undermine every hope and wreck every tie linking Arab to Arab and brother with brother. Yes, I was pained by a question embued with dignity and honor which I saw in their eyes in Iraq. This question is posed by the Arab in silence, with a smile and manliness: Where is my nation? Where are my brothers? Where are the men of this honorable arena? I was worried about the nation and its future. The vision before me became dark except for the duty to which I must draw attention and the need to perform it.

Yes, we have since the beginning held before us God's words: "If two parties among believers quarrel, make ye peace between them; but if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God. If it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair; for God loves those who are fair and just." [Koranic verse]

We very much hope that fighting will end. We have exerted our utmost to bring the fighting to an end so that negotiations can take place to eliminate all causes that ignited the war and that might lead to the same results in the future and also to eliminate the causes once and for all, not only between Iraq and Iran but also between all the Arabs and Iran, particularly in the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, for the sake of putting an end to this conflict and its tragedies forever.

We, in Jordan, have had the honor to champion the right and support Iraq right from the beginning. However, it was dignity that prompted Iraq not to complain about its pain or to be a burden on anyone, taking into account our circumstances in confrontation along the longest line. Nevertheless, can our role be only confined to emotional participation and transport facilities, a role which perhaps could be played by any foreign country if it were in our place? Is that all we can do? This question imposed itself on me and on all of us. Also, the words of God almighty continue to call upon us: "But if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye all against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God." [Koranic verse]

Toward all this, you and I respond to the call of brotherhood and duty and the unity of fate with fraternal Iraq. You, the soldiers of Mu'tah, the grandsons of Ja'far ibn Abi Talib, the soldiers of Al-Yarmuk and Hittin and the grandsons of Khalid and Salah ad-Din of whom I am one, for my grandfather is Husayn ibn 'Ali, the holder of the banner of the Arab revolution, and my great grandfather is 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, may God honor him, the master of mujahidin: I convey to you my feelings from heart to heart that I am an Arab, Muslim and faithful person who knows that the test is a test for us all. We either are the men who we really are or our life or existence is of no value.

Men, I hereby open before you the door to volunteer in the Arab Jordanian Forces, the Yarmuk forces, which are named after the immortal name and the heroism it signified, to champion the right with God's help. I personally have the honor to announce that I volunteer in these forces as a Jordanian soldier to perform the most honorable and sacred duty on the land of the nation's battle. I hope to spend, God willing, every moment of my life there where glory is made and Arab history is drafted anew, mixed with the blood of martyrdom and the sweat of men as well as with the sacrifice of heroes.

By God, it is a unique honor for Jordan to perform, through those who will volunteer in the Yarmuk forces, its role in the battle as an honor and tax of real affiliation to the nation and a genuine commitment in service of the nation's objectives and in defense of its values. This is also for the preservation of its glory and future generations, so that the victory there will be the beginning of triumph all over the Arab homeland over the causes of weakness, incompetence, humiliation and surrender, and so that the torch lighting the road of freedom and struggle for the sake of liberation, unity and better life remains. May God grant us success and may God be the guide of the nation and march. Victory comes only from God. Power comes only of God, the supporter of the believers. We depend on him. Praise be to God and peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

ARMED FORCES STATEMENT ON VOLUNTEERS FOR IRAQ

JN291235 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Jordanian Armed Forces General Command has issued the following statement:

Brother citizens: We are indebted to Iraq, which has extended support for its nation with manliness and honor and offered convoys of martyrs in most of the Arab nation's battles against its enemies. Iraq is today taking a stand of pride and gallantry in defense of a cherished spot of our Arab homeland.

His majesty the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces has opened the door for voluntary service in the Al-Yarmuk forces by volunteering as the first Jordanian Arab soldier to carry out the most noble and sacred duty in the nation's battlefield. Brother citizen: Enlisting in the Al-Yarmuk forces will pave the way for the march of liberation which is recording bright pages in the nation's history at the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to the recruitment and mobilization branches and offices in the governorates and districts to accept you as an Arab volunteer in the Al-Yarmuk forces, which, God willing, will be victorious. Thus you join your brothers who are fighting with all bravery and faith. May God grant you his support.

PRESS ON POPULAR SUPPORT FOR FIGHT WITH IRAQ

JN290930 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Amman -- The Royal Hashemite Court, the Prime Ministry and the press organizations yesterday received thousands of cables and telephone calls from various parts of the kingdom, declaring the support of the Jordanian people in all cities, villages, camps and rural areas for His Majesty King Husayn's speech yesterday, in which he opened the door for voluntary service in Al-Yarmuk forces to assist fraternal Iraq in its pan-Arab battle against Persian aggression.

Various popular bodies, clubs and institutions expressed their absolute support for the king's speech and stressed their readiness to volunteer for the honor of fighting to defend Arab territory, rights and dignity side to side with fraternal Iraq.

The senders of cables also stressed their denunciation of continuing Iranian aggression against the Arab nation and called for a unified Arab stand to confront this aggression with power and capability.

Until late last night AR-RA'Y continued to receive telephone calls from citizens. They expressed support for the proud Arab stand adopted by His Majesty King Husayn on behalf of Jordan to the side of fraternal Iraq.

AR-RA'Y will begin tomorrow to publish the texts of these cables.

AD-DUSTUR on 'DUTY'

JN291049 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Under the headline "Backing Iraq Is the Duty of All," today's AD-DUSTUR writes: His Majesty King Husayn's call on the Jordanian people and the Arab nation to volunteer to fight with fraternal Iraq in its war against aggressive Iran on behalf of the Arab nation is a Hashemite outcry representing the serenest Arab dignity, gallantry and pan-Arab commitment to support one's brothers and defend the nation's pride and dignity. It is also an extension of the slogans raised by the great Arab revolt which prompted the whole nation to rise and work in the interest of the entire Arab world.

As usual, King Husayn translated his urging into action when he declared that he has volunteered as a soldier in the Jordanian Arab Forces -- which he called the Al-Yarmuk forces after the immortal battle in which Arabs and Muslims triumphed over their enemies -- so that he can have the honor of taking part in Iraq's victory over the Iranians, who are backed by Israel and other enemies of Arabism and Islam. King Husayn's pan-Arab step is not taken because Iraq is in need of fighters. The Iraqi Armed Forces daily record the most splendid victories and all Iraqis carry arms and rush to the arena of honor with manliness and resolution. By this step King Husayn wanted the people to get rid of the feeling of bitterness and disappointment over the absence of Arab participation in the whole nation's battle. Failure to assist fraternal Iraq means failure to assist any Arab country exposed to aggression or danger. Participation in fighting alongside Iraq means deepening the ties of unity, shaking off one's defeatism and quiescence and renewing the nation's resollution, fighting will and experience in the field of war, something which reinforces the nation's ability to confront dangers everywhere.

Arab participation in fighting alongside Iraq is a legitimate duty imposed on all Arabs and Muslims because the war was imposed on Iraq by the Iranians, who provoked Iraq and tried to stir up sedition and impose hegemony. It is the Iranians who encroached on the land, waters and sovereignty of Iraq and the Arabs. Fighting alongside the Iraqis is also a religious duty because Iran continued its intransigence and aggression and did not respond to all the calls made for peace and cease-fire. It is thus proven that it is against the outrageous aggressor that fighting has been ordered by God until it returns to the right path.

We must not forget the historical debt the Arabs and Muslims owe to Iraq. The Iraqi Army fought to uphold and spread Islam in the Indian subcontinent. Iraq's men fought and were martyred in the immortal battle of Al-Yarmuk. They also fought and were martyred in Jordan, Palestine, the Golan and Sinai. In light of all these sacrifices, Arabs and Muslims should not take the stand of an onlooker at a time when Iraq is waging war in defense of the nation's dignity and sovereignty.

Supporting Iraq by fighting with it has become an issue of national and pan-Arab commitment, in addition to the fact that it symbolizes the originality of Arab honor and gallantry which recognizes Iraq's historical stand toward the issues of struggle and jihad for the sake of supporting the Arabs and Muslims. Supporting Iraq in its battle is also a duty dictated by the need to end the war quickly because its continuation is not in the interest of Iraq or the subdued Iranian peoples.

We are confident that King Husayn's call for volunteering and fighting alongside Iraq will be met with complete positive response by the Jordanian people, who have always been the first to assist the Arab brothers and to confront any aggression against any Arab country. This is due to our conviction that any one who harms any part of our Arab homeland commits evil and aggression against the whole nation. There is no doubt that King Husayn's call will have a positive effect and echo in the consciences of our Arab nation's sons and will prompt them to volunteer to fight alongside Iraq in its battle, which is the battle of the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, and even the battle of the whole nation where glory is made and where Arab history comes alive in the blood of sacrificial heroes.

GAZA MAYOR CLARIFIES 'DISTORTED' STATEMENT

JN290858 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amman (PETRA) -- Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa sent the following statement to the Jordanian news agency yesterday to clarify statements attributed to him which were distorted and misinterpreted by Israeli mass media.

If Israel really wants to reach a peaceful solution to the Palestinian cause, it should recognize the Palestinians and their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent and sovereign state, particularly since Israel has occupied all Palestinian land and left the Palestinians with nothing but their firm belief in their rights and their adherence to their homeland.

Rashad ash-Shawwa stressed that the PLO is an integral part of the Palestinian people and that if Israel recognizes the presence of these people and their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own sovereign and independent state, it will then automatically recognize the PLO, which is considered by the Palestinian Arab people inside and outside the occupied land as their sole and legitimate representative in any negotiations aimed at reaching a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian cause.

Ash-Shawwa denied meeting with Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state; Charles Percy, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee; or Nicholas Veliotes, a U.S. assistant secretary of state.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Amman, AR-RA'Y -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Taysir Tuqan as ambassador to Italy and the Vatican, Ahmad al-Hindawi as ambassador to Bahrain and Salih az-Zu'bi as ambassador to Kuwait. [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jan 82 p 1 JN]

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES SECURITY WITH PARTY LEADER

NC282002 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] At 1930 tonight, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a meeting with the leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, In'am Ra'd, and the party's head of propaganda, Jamal Fakhury. They discussed the current developments in the country, particularly the security and political situations, and the dangers surrounding the south in light of the reports about a possible Israeli aggression.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SUGGEST POSSIBLE ISRAELI MOVE

NC282110 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Available diplomatic information has made observers apprehensive of a surprise military operation in the south that might go beyond the south to other Lebanese and Arab areas, now that observers are convinced that Israel intends to withdraw from Sinai in April.

This information is based on what diplomats and ambassadors of a number of major powers have communicated to the Lebanese authorities, including advice and words of caution.

Lebanese ambassadors abroad have been furnished with the necessary instructions to act quickly and call for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425, which calls for the deployment of UNIFIL in the south up to the international borders.

The Lebanese working paper, which Ambassador Isma'il [not further identified] has taken with him to the Arab League Secretariat, recommends that Palestinian action in the south be put under control in order to deprive Israel of any excuse.

With regard to the French stand announced by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on southern Lebanon and the French Government's readiness to meet any demand, the Lebanese Foreign Ministry is waiting for an official text of the statement before giving its views. In the meantime, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus plans to explain the matter in a television discussion this Tuesday. Butrus believes that the situation in southern Lebanon is subject to internationalization, in the sense that the UN Security Council resolutions should not be abandoned and UNIFIL forces are increased.

FATAH OUTLINES STEPS IN CALL FOR CEASE-FIRE

NC290930 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Southern Coordination Committee yesterday evening held a meeting which was pervaded with the spirit of national and inter-Arab responsibility. The Committee considered the regrettable incidents taking place in the south and the possible breaches these incidents may cause, thereby possibly permitting the Zionist enemy's designs to penetrate the nationalist areas.

The committee has made the following decisions:

1. To seek to bring about an immediate cease-fire throughout the south.
2. To remove all the barriers and to disperse all the armed groups from the main and secondary streets in the south.
3. To reinstate the situation that prevailed prior to 20 January in all the areas of the south.
4. To return all detainees belonging to all sides to their positions -- immediately and directly.

5. To form working committees to oversee the implementation of these decisions throughout the southern areas.
6. The Fatah movement will deploy a Fatah force in the Hannawiyah township to replace forces presently deployed in the township which belong to the other sides.
7. To cease all information campaigns by all sides. The handling of information affairs will be entrusted solely to the Southern Coordination Committee.
8. These decisions will be conveyed to citizens by the local radio stations and at mosques and hospices [husayniyat].
9. The Southern Coordination Committee and its subcommittees are considered in a state of permanent session to follow the implementation of these measures.

AMAL MOVEMENT CONFRONTS COMMUNISTS IN BA'LABAKK

NC281554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A state of intense tensions prevails in the township of Ba'labakk this afternoon following the incidents in the south. A state of alert and armed roadblocks, manned by personnel of the Amal movement, have been noticed.

The latest information from Ba'labakk indicates that a state of severe caution prevails there, that shooting is being heard in some parts of the township and that some shops have closed. In addition, two explosions were heard a short while ago. The source of the explosions has not been identified.

We have just now received a report indicating that a clash is taking place between the Amal movement and the communists in Ba'labakk in the wake of the state of tension and that, as we reported earlier, armed roadblocks have been erected in the township.

PALESTINIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL KILLED IN SKIRMISH

NC290846 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The clashes between the armed organizations in the south have died down, but it is still feared that these clashes might be renewed in the south and other areas following the declaration of a state of alert and the emergence of armed manifestations in Ba'labakk and the southern suburb of the capital.

The human losses have not been precisely assessed because of different estimates by the various sources. However, sources from the UN forces have counted 11 dead and dozens wounded. Clashes, kidnapping and attacks have also taken place in scattered villages to which the UN forces have no access.

The latest report on the clashes says that a Palestinian military official, Abu Jihad, has been killed and that his body has been taken to the Palestinian Red Crescent Hospital in As-Sarafand. The report does not mention if the deceased is Khalil al-Wazir, a prominent Fatah member. However, a Palestinian information source has stated that Khalil al-Wazir is not now in Lebanon.

UN SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH

NC281954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the UN forces operating in southern Lebanon made the following statement tonight:

After effective intervention by Fijian and Irish contingents and the mediation efforts of UN representatives and officers, firing stopped at 1700 tonight in the areas of 'Ayn B'al, Hannawiyah and Qana, and the armed men withdrew from these areas and removed their armed barriers.

The spokesman added: The Netherlands contingent has been able to restore security in the As-Siddiqin area in cooperation with local leaders.

The spokesman also said that a cautious calm is prevailing and that some bursts of gunfire are being heard. The UN forces are continuing their efforts to establish security and calm in these areas. These forces have been reinforced by a Norwegian division [FIRQAH] that was brought from Ibil as-Saqy.

LEBANESE MILITARY RELIEVES UN CONTINGENT

NC290719 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] In the south, an extraordinary meeting was held in Kawkaba [yesterday] between representatives of the Lebanese contingent and the Nepalese unit there. As a result of this meeting, the Lebanese Army assumed the duties of security and inspection at the Kawkaba Barrier, which is considered the main entrance to the international area in the eastern sector.

HADDAD OFFERS MILITARY AID TO AMAL ORGANIZATION

NC290639 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Statement by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad -- date, place not specified; read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the horrible massacre the swindlers [Palestinians] are carrying out against the Amal organization and the Shi'ite villages, inside and outside the UNIFIL areas of operation, one wonders how the weapons, ammunition and alien elements get into the UNIFIL operations area in such large numbers. These forces have refrained from using force to resist the swindlers to safeguard their safety because the land is not theirs, the people are not theirs, and the issue is not theirs. However, what is the excuse that prevents the Lebanese Army units inside the international area of operations from interfering on behalf of the Lebanese against the alien swindlers, particularly since their primary duty is to defend the Lebanese and spread tranquillity in their hearts.

If these Lebanese Army units do not carry out their duty, as we said, then what is the purpose or meaning of keeping them in the south? However, out of our feelings of Lebanese fraternity, we have decided, Major Haddad added, to help the Amal organization, at its request, wherever it may be. Therefore, we request all the organization's branches to immediately dispatch envoys to us to obtain the necessary military aid which will enable them and the southerners to stand fast in their villages. Now that the Lebanese authority has abandoned them and neglected its duty to provide protection. Leaving them an easy morsel in the jaws of the alien swindlers and their lackeys.

PHALANGIST LEADER RECEIVES U.S., BRITISH ENVOYS

NC282254 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon and the U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires met with [Lebanese forces commander] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at [former] President Camille Sham'un's residence at noon today. They reviewed developments and the U.S. stand on current local and international issues.

President Sham'un this morning received the British ambassador to Lebanon to review the situation.

AL-WAZZAN VOICES CONCERN FOR SECURITY, ELECTIONS

NC272128 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 25-31 Jan 82 pp 18-25

[By Lydia Georgi]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan last week called on all parties to spare Lebanon further violence by abandoning any extremist notions they may have about the presidential elections and the identity of the next president.

In written answers to MONDAY MORNING'S questions, the prime minister said the widespread fears about violence erupting over the presidential elections were justified, such fears being always justified "whenever issues arise which cannot be settled by dialogue and accord."

A full translation of the questions and answers:

[Question] Do you agree with those who are saying that no progress can be made towards the settlement of the Lebanese crisis until after the presidential elections next summer? In other words, do you believe that the most the Arab Follow-up Committee can do is maintain the current shaky cease-fire?

[Answer] The Lebanese crisis will remain as long as the Lebanese and non-Lebanese circumstances and factors which led to its inception and exacerbation remain. One must not forget that an Arab summit decision placed the Follow-up Committee at the disposal of the president of the republic to help him solve the problems encountered in the process of detente and in the efforts to initiate a return to normal life in the country -- especially those problems which are related to Arab conditions. It follows that the Lebanese crisis cannot be settled by approaching presidential elections or the election of a new president, because that event will not change the circumstances and causes of the crisis. As for what the Arab Follow-up Committee can do, we expect a great deal from it, because it represents the Arabs' basic effective resources and capabilities. It is true that certain factors are now impeding the Committee's mission after a series of initial achievements, including the cease-fire and the resumption of as much of the country's normal life as possible. Most of those obstructing factors, however, are due to Arab circumstances and to a succession of regional developments which have complicated the picture and have so far prevented further progress in the Committee's work. It is our hope that circumstances will change; that we and our Arab brothers will do our utmost to change all or part of them.

[Question] There are widespread fears that the period preceding the presidential elections will witness a major deterioration in Lebanon's security conditions as the various parties attempt to strengthen their positions and impose the president of their choice. Do you share those fears?

[Answer] The detonation of the security situation is a weapon that has been used by more than one party in Lebanon for various motives, big or small. Due to our complex circumstances and conditions, this weapon has become a political and security vehicle in the arena. Therefore, fears of the detonation of the security situation are justified whenever issues arise which cannot be settled by dialogue and accord; and fears of a security detonation are particularly justified in connection with the presidential elections. However, we are hoping that these elections will be held in a purely constitutional framework and in as democratic an atmosphere as possible, and we are working for that.

[Question] There are also fears that if no agreement can be reached on the next president, the presidential elections may lead to partition and the emergence of two presidents for two Lebanons. Do you think those fears are justified?

[Answer] As I said, we are hoping and working to hold the presidential elections in a purely constitutional framework. In a sound democratic atmosphere, and in conditions of accord which take into consideration the delicate and dangerous stage through which Lebanon is going. Constitutional elections in the framework of the House of Deputies cannot but lead to the election of one president for one Lebanon. As to whether the conspiracy will sprout partitionist trends to exploit the conditions of the presidential elections -- that question is part of the apprehensive speculation which has been with us since the eruption of the crisis in 1975 and which recurs whenever the situation deteriorates and violence returns. The Lebanese have invariably dealt with this fear in a commendable patriotic spirit which has neutralized it, despite the various sensitivities and complexities.

All democratic, constitutional solutions are acceptable, but partition is not a solution. Partition is destruction and collective suicide.

[Question] Is there any possibility that the term of the incumbent president will be extended if no agreement is reached on the next president?

[Answer] Suffice it to say now that what rules out this possibility is President Sarkis' categoric rejection of any such idea. For more than one personal and public reason, President Sarkis insists on handing over his responsibilities to the new president.

[Question] Sources close to the Arab Follow-up Committee have told us that what prompted the Saudi foreign minister to change his mind about attending the Committee's January 18 meeting was the fact that the committee's decisions had not been implemented yet. Do you believe that Saudi Arabia and the other members of the committee will attend the next meeting if those decisions remain unimplemented?

[Answer] There were some declared justifications for the decision of the Saudi foreign minister, and we have accepted those justifications. There may also be some undeclared justifications, but their revelation or any comment about them is reserved for the party that took the decision.

[Question] Regarding the ommittee's decision to entrust you with the task of forming a security force to replace the militias east of the "green line" in Beirut: In a television interview this week, you explained the obstacles that have prevented you from forming this force -- including the fact that some parties have refused to allow you to include Lebanese Army troops in it and the fact that there are not enough internal security elements to form the force. These obstacles appear difficult to deal with. Does that mean that the plan to form the proposed security force has been abandoned, and therefore the plan to reopen the roads between east and west Beirut?

[Answer] The plan to form this security force has not been abandoned. We are now in the process of dealing with this matter on more than one level -- politically and on the ground. The objection to the seconding of Lebanese Army troops to the proposed force has prompted us to concentrate on strengthening the internal security forces and the public security forces. This will take time and effort and will involve the training of new elements. However, we will spare no effort, and we hope that all the negative, obstructive efforts around us will decrease.

[Question] Sources close to the Follow-up Committee have suggested that the proposed coast-supervision commission would not be able to operate even if it were formed, because the rightist Lebanese Front would not allow it to supervise its coast since the front is demanding that land routes be placed under supervision as well. Is this true?

[Answer] The very formation of the supervision commission would represent a solid position and a moving force which would face all parties with their responsibilities. We are insistently seeking the formation of this commission because of the symbol, the position, the favorable potential yield which it would represent.

It must be kept in mind that the Follow-up Committee's decisions in this regard are clear and well-defined, and the supervision commission will be required to implement that text and the spirit. Candor prompts us to state that in this matter, we are facing many negative and contradictory positions on the part of more than one party and more than one quarter.

[Question] To what extent does the Lebanese Crisis figure in the current American visits to the Middle East? Are the envoys of the American administration bringing with them any views on how the Lebanese crisis can be settled, or are they concentrating on the Middle Eastern crisis and treating the Lebanese problem as part of that crisis?

[Answer] From what we have seen in all American moves so far, the United States is dealing with Lebanon's conditions as part of the Middle Eastern crisis. The crisis of the Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' was dealt with from that angle, and so was the Israeli aggression on the south and Beirut, with all the destruction and devastation that aggression entailed. All the American dealings in Lebanon and outside it are in that framework.

As for the statement by the American secretary of state, (Alexander) Haig, regarding the need to settle the Lebanese crisis separately, it has had no visible effect on any American approach at any level.

[Question] How would you evaluate Lebanese-American relations in the light of Philip Habib's continuing mission and Senator Percy's visit to Lebanon this week? Do you feel that the United States is seriously trying to help Lebanon end its crisis, or do you share the view that Washington's total support of Israel is exacerbating the Lebanese problem?

Unfortunately, as long as the United States remains a prisoner of Israeli positions, and as long as the tragedies and violence of the Lebanese crisis remain a major card in the Israeli game, and as long as Israel continues its attempt to impose a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on its own conception of peace, it is difficult for us to imagine any serious American attempt at a solution. (That will not be possible) unless the United States breaks out of the prison that has blocked any effective move it can take in this region and has dragged its position and its interests to the brink of destruction and oblivion. We hear a great deal of talk from official and unofficial American quarters about approaching American positions which will be more objective and fair with regard to Arab rights, and many speculators are saying that we can expect some positive change in the American position after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai (scheduled for April 25). But all this is, and will remain until further notice, nothing but wishful thinking which we hope will be realized, and its realization would in fact serve the higher American interests which Israel is constantly trying to destroy.

In view of our lack of optimism in this regard, we must expect many complications, and the confrontation of these complications dictate swift Arab moves towards solidarity. It is on those grounds that the Lebanese authorities are calling for a unified Arab strategy on south Lebanon.

[Question] You have stated that an Israeli attack on the south is possible at any moment. What factors do you believe might prompt the Israelis to attack? Could it launch the attack to embarrass Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and create an excuse not to withdraw from Sinai in April, for instance?

[Answer] Israeli aggression has been and still is expected at any time, with or without an excuse. Current Israeli policy is based on the surprise element, on lightning strikes, on seizing opportunities, and on reshuffling the cards whenever the cards come close to being set in order.

The region has now entered the stage of deadlines and moments of truth, and the big players have begun their maneuvers, leaving their fingerprints on all the sensitive spots in the world. Among those fingers are Israel's, as seen by the way it recently seized the opportunity to annex the Golan Heights. Many circumstances and new developments make one believe that Israel is bound to make another move somewhere, and the south is one of the places where Israel may choose to make a move with a view to achieving its numerous and dangerous aims and aspirations -- including the excuse you mentioned to block the withdrawal from Sinai.

[Question] Do you believe that the Israeli flights over the Al-Biqa' last Tuesday and the firing of Syrian missiles at the Israeli planes can be a prelude to an imminent Syrian-Israeli confrontation in Lebanon?

[Answer] I refer you to my last answer: The door of possibilities is wide open. I would remind you of the scenario broadcast by Israeli television, in which Israel's aggressive intentions are announced with total arrogance, complete with detailed plans on the positions and quarters that will be pounced upon.

The enemy, therefore, is not hiding his intentions and preparations. He is just waiting for the right occasion or circumstances, which he often creates himself.

[Question] The internal security forces are supposed to help maintain law and order in west Beirut and its suburbs and to handle security duties east of the "green line" from Sodeco to the port, but they lack the men and equipment required for these tasks. Have you started building up these forces, and how long will it take before they are ready to take up all their duties?

[Answer] The existing internal security forces are qualified and ready, but what they lack is sufficient numbers -- especially since almost all security duties, big or small, permanent or temporary, are restricted to them to the exclusion of all other forces.

What we especially lack is numbers. It is true that we are increasing these forces, and that new groups are graduating successively, but the demand is greater than those who have been trained and are being trained, because we are constantly being faced by new and increasing security tasks, and whenever a problem arises somewhere in Lebanon, we are more often than not faced by demands that the settlement of the problem should be entrusted to the internal security forces alone. We are determined to strengthen and increase these forces, but our task is being complicated by the fact that although we put out constant invitations for enlistment in the internal security forces, and although we accompany these invitations with many material inducements, the number of those who are qualified and willing to enlist falls short of our needs. We have the will and the freedom to request enlistment, but we cannot control the will and the freedom of the citizens to enlist.

BAQRADUNI SPEAKS OUT ON ELECTIONS, ISRAEL

NC280908 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 25-31 Jan 82 pp 26-33

[By Claude Khuri]

[Excerpt] Karim Baqraduni, a prominent member of the rightist Phalangist Party's Politburo, stated last week that his party would demand a transitional government to oversee a delayed presidential election if Lebanon failed to elect a president by the constitutional deadline of September 23, 1982.

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING, Baqraduni said the Phalangist Party would oppose the election of a "colorless" president whose only job would be to "manage" the Lebanese crisis, because such a president would mean the extension of the crisis until 1988, "which would be a disaster."

The party, he said, wanted the elections to be held constitutionally and on schedule, but it also wanted the next president to be an embodiment of a Lebanese solution, which meant that agreement on a solution must precede the elections.

If such an agreement proved impossible, he added, the Phalangist Party would demand that the constitution be applied by "establishing a transitional government to oversee the elections even if these are delayed."

Noting that his party would announce its presidential candidate "at the appropriate time," Baqraduni did not rule out the possibility of the party nominating one of its members, including Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the "Lebanese Forces," the Phalangist-dominated militia of the rightist Lebanese Front Alliance.

On other subjects:

Israel and the south: Baqraduni predicted that after the annexation of the Golan Heights, Israel would either attack the south with a view to destroying the political and military structure" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, or attack the south and the Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' with a view of destroying the PLO and destabilizing Syria, or attack the south, the Al-Biqa' and Syria with a view to seeking a military settlement of the Middle Eastern crisis.

Whether Israel chose the first, second or third options, he added, there was no doubt that the Jewish state would after its April 25 withdrawal from Sinai turn its attention to Lebanon and attempt to "readjust" its northern borders by annexing "all or part of the south."

The Arab and international solutions: The postponement of last week's meeting of the Arab Follow-up Committee, Baqraduni said, was due to "cool" Saudi-Syrian relations, "vague" relations between the Saudis and the PLO, strained Syrian-PLO relations, and the failure to launch a Syrian-Phalangist dialogue. Despite this, he said the Phalangist Party still insisted on the continuation of the Arab Follow-up Committee, both as a vehicle for an Arab solution to the Lebanese problem and as an anchor to maintain or improve Lebanese-Arab relations.

He added that it was inaccurate to speak of an "Arab solution" or an "international solution" of the Lebanese problem, because "any Arab solution could be an international solution in an Arab abaya [an Arab cloak -- word rendered in italics] and any international solution could be an Arab solution in a tuxedo." Right now, because of lack of U.S.-Soviet detente and because of Arab disarray, neither an international solution nor an Arab solution was possible, Baqraduni said, and Lebanon's only chance was a Lebanese solution. "We call for a Lebanese solution which can be approved by the Arabs and guaranteed internationally."

The U.S. and Lebanon: The Reagan administration, Baqraduni said, had reversed the Carter administration's policy by adopting the view that a solution of the Lebanese problem should precede and pave the way for a solution of the Middle Eastern problem. Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, who "can sell refrigerators in Siberia," was thus trying to promote "American ideas for a phased solution of the Lebanese crisis" in the Arab world and among Lebanese leaders.

The Phalangist Party's policy, however, was not based on the "exclusion of the Soviet Union from the solution," Baqraduni stressed. The Phalangists were convinced that the Lebanese problem, like the Middle East problem, required "a U.S. solution backed by Soviet approval," which in turn required "a sort of new Yalta for the Middle East.... New frontiers between the U.S. and the USSR are bound to emerge, and it is our hope that they will emerge in 1982."

AZ-ZU'BI URGES ANTI-U.S. MOVES, NEW OIL POLICY

JN282341 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, left Damascus early this morning heading a delegation for Kuwait to attend the 12th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] council, which will open its meetins in Kuwait next Saturday. The delegation was seen off by a number of assembly members.

Upon departure, As-Zu'bi made the following statement to our correspondent:

[begin videotape] We are leaving for fraternal Kuwait to attend the meetings of the 12th session of the APU council. We earnestly hope that we will contribute, along with our fraternal Arab parliamentarians, in bolstering the march of Arab struggle and of Arab solidarity in order to concentrate all Arab efforts toward facing the imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. The agenda of the meetings includes many topics, the most important of which is the means of confronting the imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. Naturally, the Syrian parliamentary delegation has prepared a number of draft resolutions on these issues.

I must point out that the Arab parliamentarians must at this particular stage take clear and decisive resolutions which will harm U.S. interests in the Arab region, and must transform this permanent U.S.-Israeli partnership and the full U.S. support to Israel into a very costly business for the United States. Arab assets in the United States should be withdrawn. We must boycott U.S. goods. We must not invest our capital as Arabs in the United States. Arab governments must adopt oil policies that serve the Arab nation's interests. We are optimistic that the Arab parliamentarians will adopt such resolutions because the designs of world Zionism, which are identical to U.S. designs, encompass the entire Arab region. No Arab state can escape them. [end videotape]

Further Az-Zu'bi Remarks

JN281744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Kuwait -- People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi arrived in Kuwait this morning heading an assembly delegation to take part in the meetings of the 12th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] council, which will be held in Kuwait the day after tomorrow, Saturday. He was received at the airport by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, Kuwait's National Assembly Speaker; the assembly's deputy speaker; the assembly's secretary; a number of assembly members; the Syrian ambassador in Kuwait; and a number of the embassy staff.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Kuwait, Az-Zu'bi expressed hope that the brother Arab parliamentarians would support an effective Arab solidarity with the aim of concentrating the entire Arab effort against the Arab nation's archenemy, the Zionist enemy, which is being supported by the United States as an effective and full partner. Az-Zu'bi added: We carry with us the greetings of struggling President Hafiz al-Asad to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and the greetings of the Syrian parliamentarians, people and government, to the Kuwaiti parliamentarians, people and government. The Kuwaiti people have always proved their commitment to the pan-Arab line and have always exerted their efforts to unify Arab decisions to bolster Arab solidarity.

Answering a question on what is required of the Arab parliamentarians at this stage, Az-Zu'bi said: We will discuss what is required of us during the meetings. The most important point on the agenda is the means of confronting the U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

He said: At this stage, Arab efforts must center on resisting Zionist-U.S. aggression, which has exposed the U.S. plots in the region and the threat they pose to all of Arab existence. No Arab country is in a position to escape the imperialist-Zionist threats. Az-Zu'bi called on the Arabs to support the base of Arab steadfastness represented by Syria in its fateful battle with all the enemies of the Arab nation.

Answering a question on whether the Syrian delegation is going to present a memorandum to the APU, Az-Zu'bi said: We have with us a draft resolution on the Golan and draft resolutions related to the agenda of the conference. During our discussions with the brother parliamentarians, we will atempt to define the joint resolutions on which we will agree.

Some 13 Arab delegations will take part in the APU meetings. They will discuss 15 issues, the most important of which are the Zionist measures to annex the Golan and the general Arab situation.

ENVOY TO U.S. ON GOLAN HEIGHTS UN VETO

NC271638 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 25-31 Jan 82, pp 58, 59

[By Ghassan Bishara]

[Text] The Syrian ambassador to Washington told MONDAY MORNING last week that Syria planned to call for an Arab foreign ministers meeting to prepare for a summit conference that would adopt resolutions to deal with the "grave danger" posed by Israel.

In written answers to MONDAY MORNING"s questions, Ambassador Rafiq al-Juwaydati said that at the same time, the nonaligned nations were expected to seek a UN General Assembly meeting to counter the American veto of the Arab-sponsored Security Council resolution calling for voluntary sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

"Syria," he said, "has called for the implementation of the sanctions stated in the Charter of the UN General Assembly, seventh chapter, and Syria has also cooperated fully with its Arab sisters and the nonaligned countries so that the draft resolution could be formulated in an acceptable manner, but the U.S. has aborted the resolution through the use of the veto."

The original mandatory sanctions sought by Syria had been watered down to call for voluntary sanctions against Israel. This had gained it the nine votes it needed to be adopted by the Security Council, but its adoption was blocked by the U.S. veto last week.

Washington's use of its veto power to block the resolution, Juwaydati said, "Leaves the nonaligned countries wondering if the charter has any value left, what with the particular policy of one superpower that should, according to the charter, shoulder special responsibilities in safeguarding the security of the world. This superpower has now used this right for purposes other than those for which it was meant."

Now that the resolution had been blocked, the ambassador said, Syria was preparing for the "next step" in consultations with the Arab countries and the nonaligned states.

"It is expected," he said, "that the nonaligned bloc will call for the implementation of the resolution of unity for peace, which calls for reverting to the General Assembly in an emergency when a superpower blocks a UN Security Council resolution seeking to achieve peace and security, thereby exposing the international community to grave dangers."

He added that on the Arab level, "Syria believes it is time for the Arabs to respond collectively to the danger that is threatening not only Syria but the very existence of the Arab nation as a whole.

"Therefore," he said, "Syria is planning to call for a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to prepare for an Arab summit conference that will adopt resolutions to counter this grave danger. The preliminary contacts by the Syrian leaders leaves us optimistic that a unified Arab resolution of steadfastness will be attained, which will have a great effect."

Among those preliminary contacts was Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's recent tour of the Gulf countries, which Ambassador al-Juwaydati described as "very fruitful."

President al-Asad, he said, "had the opportunity to expose to his brothers the Arab monarchs the details of the strategy of Israel, which is determined to undermine the Arab world. He also explained to them the support that this strategy enjoys, as well as the means of strengthening the Arab position to render it more capable of facing this aggressive strategy and the sources of support that abet its aggression and expansionism."

The ambassador said President al-Asad "was met with total understanding" and his Gulf tour was "one of the means that pave the way for a united Arab stand and more effective steadfastness, in addition to firmer action to restore the Arab position's balance and resilience."

Asked whether the Gulf countries had agreed to provide Syria with financial support to face the new situation, Al-Juwaydati said: "The coming Arab meetings will provide an opportunity to consolidate the Arab position and to demonstrate support for Syria in particular, together with the PLO, so that they can correct the strategic imbalance that has occurred."

The ambassador was asked what Syria's position would be if the Saudi peace plan, on which no agreement could be reached at the November Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, was submitted to the next summit.

He said: "The Fes conference decided to postpone the discussion of Prince Fahd's plan until a unified Arab stand could be reached through mutual contacts.

"Syria did not adopt a negative attitude, but it drew attention to the priority that must be given to the achievement of a strategic balance."

A strategic balance with Israel must be given top priority, the ambassador explained, "so that any future process towards a just and comprehensive peace can be joined by the Arabs out of strength, not weakness, because weakness would jeopardize any peace process by turning it into a document of surrender."

Al-Juwaydati noted that the Syrian foreign minister's recent visit to Moscow was "very successful." Khaddam, he said, found "total understanding on the part of our friend the Soviet Union of the current situation in the area and Israel's intentions of aggression and expansion with American support."

During Khaddam's visit, he added, "The Soviet Union restated its support of Syria and the Arab cause and its readiness to consolidate Syria's defensive capabilities to enable it to shoulder its responsibilities."

Referring to last week's Israeli flights over Lebanon's Al-Biqa' and the firing of Syrian surface-to-air missiles at them, the ambassador said: "Israeli planes attempted to fly over the Al-Biqa' valley but were forced to give it up when they were faced by the air defense measures of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. The ADF is doing everything possible, together with the legitimate authorities of Lebanon, to defend Lebanon's sovereignty over its air space."

BROTHERHOOD CLASHES, MILITARY MOVEMENTS CITED

NC291422 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] In the townships of Hamah, Aleppo and Homs, an atmosphere of war prevails between the Muslim Brotherhood, the special units, and intelligence men. New information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio indicates that since yesterday, Thursday, Hamah remains surrounded and closed off. This follows the ambushes and attacks launched by the Muslim Brotherhood against the intelligence men, a number of whom were killed.

The present picture of the town can be summed up in the continuous detentions of a large number of engineers, teachers and senior personages on the charge of supporting the Muslim Brotherhood. At the same time, Syrian soldiers are reinforcing their presence with tanks, heavy artillery and helicopters.

On Thursday, a Muslim Brotherhood group raided a Syrian Army station in Suq al-Hal near the Aleppo mosque. They hurled handgrenades and fired rockets, killing four soldiers and wounding three others. One of those killed was identified as a noncom, 'Abd al-Qadir ash-Shaykhah.

It has been noticed that Soviet experts, following death threats, have started a major effort to evacuate their families. It has also been noticed that the number of guards has been increased at the houses of these experts and at the mayor's palace in the town where the soldiers and officers are still detained. The fate of 50 officers is still unknown; they were recently detained on charges of cooperating with the Muslim Brotherhood and of not implementing orders.

People arriving from Homs today have reported that heavy tanks and troop carriers were travelling toward the Al-Biqa' area -- a matter which led to cutting off the roads and disrupting traffic.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON MUBARAK-NUMAYRI MEETING

JN281310 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jan (SANA) -- AL-BA'TH comments today on the sudden meeting between the Egyptian and Sudanese presidents in Aswan just as the internal Sudanese situation reached the point of no return.

After reviewing relations between the two countries, the paper stresses that Numayri can to some extent be considered the ruling regime's man in Cairo, in addition to being a programmer of As-Sadat's policy inside Sudan.

The paper sees that the two regimes believe there are objective justifications for this meeting because Numayri, who fears a fate similar to As-Sadat's and who feels that all matters are developing in ways similar to the events that led up to what took place in Cairo on 6 October 1981, is trying to gamble alone and to persuade Mubarak to support his consecutive measures of the past few days. Mubarak, however, feels that any complications in Sudan will undoubtedly affect Egypt.

The paper says: The situation in the Sudanese Army is as tense as it is in Cairo and the internal situation in Cairo is as tense as it is in Khartoum. The result is that the two allies should once again seek understanding under the U.S. umbrella, in order to find bases which, they believe, will guarantee mutual support for their political policies to confront the Sudanese people's resentment. Therefore, the paper says Mubarak will overlook his stands on the changes by Numayri and there will be a possibility of direct interference, which this time could be military interference in order to support Numayri. Washington has been consulted about this issue and, according to U.S. sources, it is watching with concern.

AL-BA'TH concludes by asking: Can this bring Sudan back to normal, if the internal situation has reached the point of no return for the Sudanese opposition movement, especially taking into account this movement's patriotic and pan-Arab factions?

PLOTS AGAINST LEBANON WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

PM281701 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 19 Jan 82 p 12

[Salim Barakat article: "Syria Will Foil the Plots in Lebanon"]

[Text] The efforts of the tools of conspiracy to perpetuate the explosive security situation in Lebanon cannot continue with impunity. Ultimately an end must be put to the plot that has brought destruction and disaster to Lebanon and the Arab nation in the interest of Israeli and U.S. imperialist designs. The aim of these designs is to ensure the continuation of Arab fragmentation, division and attrition and to use Lebanon as a center of tension to prevent the Arabs, particularly Syria, from carrying out their main task of confronting the continuous Zionist aggression.

The Lebanese issue will remain an Arab issue concerning the Arabs alone, regardless of the seriousness of the plots hatched by imperialism and Zionism in collaboration with the isolationist gangs.

Syria and the Arab nation will not allow any power of any kind to interfere in the domestic affairs of Lebanon, whatever the circumstances and whatever the obstacles the enemies of the Arab nation try to place in the path of Lebanese national accord. Those who play with fire in accordance with enemy plans should understand in advance that their designs are considered directed against Syria as much as they are considered directed against Lebanon. They should realize that if, as usual, Syria exercises self-restraint, it is because Syria wants to give everybody more chances to return to the sound course of patriotism and because it wants to expose the schemes and methods of the plotters to our Arab people in Lebanon who are the prime target of the plots. Syria also wants to give the legitimate authorities a chance to create a suitable atmosphere to enable them to exercise their powers freely and come up with solutions they consider right.

Syria was, is and always will be, completely faithful to our Arab people in Lebanon and is doing all it can to enable them to emerge safe and sound from their present crisis caused by Israel and its agents in the Arab homeland.

Syria supports and backs the legitimate authorities in Lebanon and everything that will enable them to impose their authority throughout Lebanon without exception. Syria has no interest in Lebanon except in protecting Lebanon's Arab people and safeguarding their unity, preventing any plots of any kind against it and keeping Lebanon in the Arab camp to enable it to face the aggression of Israel, its masters and its agents within the framework of the overall Arab confrontation.

Lebanon's security is part of Syria's security. Syria knows very well the extent of the present cooperation between the plotters against our Arab people in Lebanon and the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gangs used by Israel, the United States and their agents to abort the revolution in this country and to paralyze its ability to confront Israel. This coordination is causing more disasters, murder, explosions and crime in our country. While declaring to the world its principled stand in support of the Lebanese people, their territorial integrity and their legitimate authorities, Syria wishes to emphasize that it will not permit any plots against it [Syria] by any side, and will cut off the hands of those who plot against its revolution. It has every right to take to ask all those who harbor evil for it. Those hatching plots against Syria should realize that Syria is not unaware of their plots and that punishment will be commensurate with the plots.

Syria's main aim is still to face and foil enemy designs and satisfy the Arab nation's aspirations. It will not abandon its national principled position, which will ensure victory for our Arab nation and safeguard its rights.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH SECRETARY HAIG

TA281738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Israel and the United States agree on the need for a vigorous attempt to reach an autonomy agreement by the date for the complete withdrawal from Sinai. These remarks were made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the evening newsreel at the end of the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Jerusalem. Secretary Haig did not succeed in making Israel's positions more flexible and the gaps between Israel and Egypt have remained as they were. Secretary Haig will soon appoint one of his aides, Richard Fairbanks, as his permanent representative to the continuing negotiations. The U.S. secretary of state called for the establishment of full autonomy for the Arabs in the territories and expressed the view that the settlement actions in Judaea and Samaria are harming the chances of reaching an agreement. In an interview with our political correspondent Shim'on Shiffer, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir summed up the points of agreement achieved with his U.S. counterpart:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] The United States does not accept the position that the autonomy area should be a conducive to a Palestinian state, nor does it accept the latest Egyptian announcements which harden its known position. So, we hope that with the aid of the United States' persuasive efforts, it will be possible to succeed, despite the Egyptian leaders' announcements.

[Schiffer] Do you know how this process will continue? Do you know if Secretary Haig will return to the area? What will this process be in the coming months?

[Shamir] These things have not yet been determined exactly, but it may be assumed there will be many meetings and contacts. After all, Secretary of State Haig left today for Cairo and from there he is returning to Washington, where he will meet with President Mubarak the first week of February. After that, I assume Washington will set a timetable. We must also take into account President Mubarak's visit here. So there is no doubt there will be many contacts and many meetings. Meanwhile, the autonomy committee may also take action. [end recording]

Talks Called 'Excellent'

TA281757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter used to say to the prime minister that the settlements in the territories were illegal and an obstacle to peace; President Reagan does not repeat these remarks because, in his opinion, the settlements are not illegal. These remarks were made today by the prime minister at a meeting of the ministerial autonomy team which met for a discussion with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. At the end of the talks in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir summed up some of the issues that were raised over the last 24 hours in the talks.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] What the secretary of state did was simply attempt to clarify for himself Israel's position in various fields of the negotiations. Among other things, he touched upon one important issue, about which various complaints are being made by Egypt and other elements -- problems regarding the land and the settlements. We explained our position. In our opinion, the issue of the establishment of Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip has no connection with autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza because it does not involve the Arab inhabitants. As for the problem of land, we have proposals, the latest of which was made in Washington and received many compliments from the U.S. Government. It was regarded as a very liberal approach, expressing great consideration for the Arab inhabitants of these areas.

[Shim'on Schiffer] In what way? Is Israel prepared to include the autonomy council as a responsible study for public land in Judaea and Samaria?

[Shamir] Let us not go into details here; the details of the position still have to be decided. The reference is only to principles and the basis is that we do not think of discriminating against anybody, not individuals, not the various Arab settlements. At the same time, we think there is enough room for Jewish settlement, as we predict it for the future.

[Schiffer] It seems that during this visit by Alexander Haig, relations between Israel and the United States have tightened, if I can phrase it like this, following the recent events that have occurred. On the matter now on the agenda -- the participation of European countries in the Sinai Multinatinal Force and Observers [MFO] -- have there been any explanations that have satisfied the Government of Israel?

[Shamir] First of all, we must say the talks were excellent, in a good spirit, a very good spirit, in a spirit of mutual understanding and trust and, of course, such talks influence the atmosphere of the relations between us and the United States. Because of this there is special importance. As for the MFO, the secretary of state brought certain explanations and made proposals which appeared reasonable to us. We must preapre -- today, tomorrow -- the material for the upcoming Cabinet session. We will bring this matter to the Cabinet session and the Cabinet will decide. [end recording]

BURG HOPES U.S. WILL PRESSURE EGYPT ON AUTONOMY

TA290601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg says he hopes the Americans will pressure Egypt to speed up the autonomy negitiations. Speaking last night before a delegation of Israel bonds leaders, Dr Burg said he told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the present Egyptian attitude toward autonomy is unacceptable:

[Begin recording] I told him that we have the impression, and perhaps the information, that the Egyptians are not interested in having a memorandum of understanding during the next months, and I believe that Egyptians are stalling. Perhaps, with a little bit of momentum, a little bit of going on, but it's not easy. And I would like to tell you: The Americans are interested that there could be momentum in our negotiations because they are interested that we should fulfill what we signed concerning the traumatic, traumatic date, the traumatic, traumatic date of the 26th of April. [end recording]

Dr Burg emphasized that Israel will not go back on its commitment to withdraw from the rst of Sinai by the end of April as long as Eygpt does not renege on its part of the deal.

HAGI VISIT SEEN AS CONTINUING PEACE PROCESS

TA291028 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is very satisfied with the course of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in regard to bilateral relations. He said yesterday that he cannot recall such a good conversation with a U.S. leader regarding relations between the two countries. In the conversation, agreements and conclusions [haskamot vesikumim] on developments were discussed.

Begin and the other ministers who conversed with Haig were similarly pleased with the content of the deliberations on autonomy. Haig did not present his own comprehensive plan and Israel did not concede on any matter of significance. The ministers who talked to Haig made it clear to him that there will only be room for compromises and concessions if Egypt returns to the negotiating table. Haig replied that he will be able to assess whether or not there is a chance that the negotiations might soon be resumed only after his meetings in Cairo.

People in Jerusalem have gotten the impression, based on the talks with Haig and members of his party, that the U.S. secretary of state departed for Cairo without real progress on the autonomy issue, but there is nevertheless that strong feeling that the peace process will continue and the Sinai evacuation will be completed in time. U.S. elements did not conceal the fact that Haig was under no illusion that in two visits to the region he could manage to break the freeze in the autonomy talks. His visits were aimed primarily at preventing the peace process from being harmed. The members of his party claimed that if Haig had not come to the area, there might have ensued an escalation by both sides that could have led to a deterioration that could have endangered and harmed the peace process.

YEDI'OT ANALYZES REASONS FOR HAIG'S VISIT

TA281454 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Jan 82 p 10

['Amos 'Eran commentary: "Alexander Haig's Handshake"]

[Text] "My friend Menahem;" "Yours sincerely, Ron" -- this is how President Reagan opens and ends his short note to Prime Minister Begin. In between there is nothing but a few meaningless words in which the president confirms the receipt of Begin's message and that his administration is examining the memorandum enclosed with the message dealing with Israel's proposed model for full autonomy. Reagan's note does not so much as hint as to the contents of Begin's message except for another remark referring to an initial briefing President Reagan received about Secretary of State Alexander Haig's talks in Israel.

It is hard to grasp why an authoritative spokesman of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem would rush to declare that this empty note points to a considerable improvement in Israeli-U.S. relations unless we recall that only a few months ago that same source declared that the memorandum on strategic cooperation was the expression of a very important historic turning point in relations between the two countries. As is known, a few days later the Israeli ambassador to Washington publicly declared that relations between the two countries had reached an all-time unprecedented low. Needless to say, even without a signed document in hand the Nixon administration, for instance, launched an airlift to Israel flown by American pilots in the midst of the Yom Kippur war. In contrast, when it seemed to the United States that its interests called for sacrificing Taiwan on the alter of its relations with the PRC, it did not hesitate to do so, notwithstanding its signed defense pact with Taiwan. President Reagan, who throughout his political career has stood up for Taiwan's defense, is now continuing the policy of relinquishing Taiwan without too much hesitation....

U.S. Secretary of State Haig's two visits to Israel within 1 month -- allegedly designed to promote the autonomy issue -- have driven the sides to entrench their positions and are not promoting the autonomy issues. As known, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Israel had reached the limit of its concessions and that Israel's embracing of the autonomy idea does not mean it intends to loosen its control over the territories. On the other hand, President Mubarak has linked Egypt's position to the need for a Palestinian agreement and it is clear that his room to maneuver is also gradually shrinking. The question thus arises: Why is Secretary of State Haig risking his prestige for a hopeless cause such as making progress on the autonomy issue?

The answer is that the U.S. administration is currently not particularly concerned about the autonomy, but by Menahem Begin's surprises -- such as the Golan Heights law -- and by fears of a flare-up on the northern border, which would even place in doubt the smooth evacuation of the Sinai. The administration wants to shake Begin's hand with messages, visits and activities to insure that that hand will not deal out a surprise. Moreover, the administration can also tell its critics at home that it is making an active effort to revive the peace process.

It is difficult to understand how authoritative sources in Jerusalem -- who also presume to be serious -- can define this as a considerable improvement in Israeli-U.S. relations.

AUTONOMY DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO U.S. PUBLISHED

TA281619 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Autonomy document drawn up by the Israeli team and submitted to the United States prior to U.S. Secretary of State Haig's departure for Israel]

[Text] A. In the Camp David accord, signed on 17 September 1978 between Egypt and Israel and witnessed in a signature by the United States, agreement was reached on a plan to solve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, including a proposal for full autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs residing in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Regarding the way to establish autonomy or the powers it will be given, it was decided that these will be determined through negotiations among the signatories (Jordan has been invited to participate, but has declined to respond).

It was Israel that raised the idea of autonomy, which is to serve -- at some later date -- as the basis for the Camp David agreement. This is the first time in the history of the Palestinian Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip that they have been offered such an opportunity to conduct their own affairs by themselves. Since 1979 talks have been held to implement this agreement. There were some breaks in the negotiations, but the talks were fully resumed in the summer of 1981 and led to a thorough clarification of the parties' positions. In these talks, Israel presented its proposals on the self-ruling authority (the administrative council), its powers, the responsibility it will shoulder, its set up, as well as other issues having to do with it.

B. The main points in Israel's proposals, as raised in the course of the negotiations, were as follows:

1. The scope, legal authority and make up of the self-ruling authority (the administrative council):

(1B). The Camp David accords determine the establishment of an authority for self-rule (administrative council) that will comprise one body to represent the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, who will hold free elections for this body. This body will handle the practical responsibilities it will be entrusted with. Thus the Palestinian Arabs will for the first time have a representative, an elected body reflecting their views -- a body that will be able to fulfill the functions given it as an administrative council.

(1B). The members of the administrative council will be allowed to discuss collectively all the issues under the council's jurisdiction and distribute the areas of authority to various posts within the range of the authorities and responsibilities it will be accorded. The council will be responsible for planning and implementing those functions.

2. The authority of the self-ruling body (the administrative council):

(2A) In accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Camp David accords, the parties should reach an agreement on the powers and responsibilities of the authority (for self-rule). Israel's detailed proposals include a list of the powers that will be given to that authority and these, by any reasonable and logical standard, reflect a wide and comprehensive spectrum of areas of activity. No doubt, the transfer of these powers constitutes granting autonomy in the fullest sense of the word.

(2B) The powers that will be accorded to the authority are, according to these proposals, in the following areas:

1. Application to the law -- supervision of the administrative setup of the courts in those areas (Judaea, Samaria and Gaza) handling affairs pertaining to the process of filing lawsuits and in registering companies, partnerships, patents, trademarks, etc.

2. Agriculture -- all the areas of agriculture and pisciculture, nature reserves and natural parks.

3. Funds -- the administrative council's budget and allocations for its various departments; taxation.

4. Civil servants -- the appointment of civil servants and the determination of the working conditions (at present, the personnel employed by the civil service in Judaea, Samaria an the Gaza Strip as part of the civilian administration of the military government, numbers approximately 12,000 persons).

The council will have full authority, within its jurisdiction, to fix its budget and sign contractual undertakings, sue (in court) and be sued as well as employ workers. Moreover, the council will have wide authority to issue regulations [taqanot] as required by any similar body. Naturally, in view of the free movement that will occur between Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip on the one hand and Israel on the other, and also for the sake of the inhabitants' economic wellbeing, arrangements -- which will be agreed upon through negotiations -- will be made in various areas for cooperation and coordination with Israel. The administrative council will enjoy full liberty to fulfill the wide-ranging authority it will be given as per the autonomy agreement, which will encompass all walks of life and will allow the inhabitants of the territories in question to enjoy full autonomy.

The size of the administrative council must reflect its functions and essential objectives: It is an administrative council, the representational character of which finds expression in its very establishment through free elections by the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Clearly, then, the factor whereby the number of council members will be determined will have to be in accordance with the functions the council will be empowered to fulfill. We therefore propose that the number of council members reflect the above functions.

The elections to the administrative council will, according to the Israeli proposal, be completely free, as specified in the Camp David accords. According to the stipulations of that agreement, the parties will agree on the manner of the elections; in effect, in previously-held negotiations, a long list of principles and guidelines on this had been drawn up. In these free elections, all the rights involved in the freedom to assemble quietly, the freedom of expression and secret balloting will be maintained and all the necessary measures will be guaranteed to prevent any kind of intervention in the election process.

The completely free and uninterrupted election process will, consequently, be fully guaranteed by law and in accordance with the tradition of free elections practiced in democratic societies. These elections will, in many respects, constitute a new page in our region, the vast majority of its components being neither overly familiar nor close to the ways of democracy, and it being an area in which free elections are a rarity. Thus there is certain special interest in noting that Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip -- under Israeli military occupation since 1967 -- have shown that it is feasible to hold totally free elections in these regions.

In 1972 and again in 1976, Israel organized elections in these regions based on the tradition and example set by itself; both voters and the elected alike admitted that those were free elections in the full sense of the word. The elections to the administrative council will be arranged by a central elections committee, which will also supervise the process. The composition of this committee will be agreed upon by the parties.

5. The date for the elections and the establishment of the self-ruling authority (the administrative council) -- the elections will be held as soon as possible after the attainment of an agreement on the autonomy. This was determined in a joint letter by the late President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to President Carter, dated 26 March 1969 [as published, presumably 1979], stating the way to establish the self-ruling authority (the administrative council) as per the conditions stipulated in the Camp David accords.

6. At the end of 1 month after the elections, the self-ruling authority (administrative council) will be established and sworn in and on that date the 5-year transition period will begin -- again, as per the Camp David accords and the joint letter.

7. Hence, it follows that every effort will be made to hold elections forthwith, immediately upon the attainment of an agreement, following which a self-ruling authority (administrative council) will be set up.

8. Following the elections for the establishment of a self-ruling authority (administrative council), the military government and the civilian administration will be terminated, IDF forces will be removed and the remaining Israeli forces will be stationed in well-defined security sites precisely as stipulated in the Camp David accords. Israel will present the other parties to the negotiations with a map of the fixed security sites where the Israeli forces will be stationed. Needless to say, all this will be done to insure Israel's security as well as that of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and the Israeli inhabitants residing in those regions.

9. All the above indicates Israel's readiness to fulfill the Camp David accords in full and in all their detail, to the letter while maintaining the interests of all the parties involved.

SHARON STRESSES JEWS' RIGHT TO FOUND SETTLEMENTS

TA291024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that Jews have the right to settle everywhere in Eretz Yisra'el. Addressing a delegation of Israel bonds activists near Qarne Shomron, the defense minister said it is absolutely impossible to draw a line between areas where Arabs reside and areas inhabited by Jews; in the future Jews and Arabs will live together.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Sharon emphasized the security significance of the settlements, saying those located near the border are surrounded by minefields and barbed wire and are armed with antitank weapons and artillery.

He said that during the first 24 to 72 hours of a war, before the reserves can be called up, security depends on regular servicemen and on regional defense settlements, hence the great importance of these settlements.

He said the IDF is a small army, which could grow even smaller due to budgetary difficulties.

Remarks on Settlements

TA291136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Excerpt] The defense minister reviewed before bonds actists the settlement problems, saying that while about 30,000 Jews had moved to residences beyond the green line, some 60,000 Arabs moved to Jerusalem and its vicinity. We must make sure Jerusalem remains the capital of Israel forever and that is why we are surrounding it with settlements intended to safeguard the area and prevent others from taking it over.

The defense minister said that the settlements play an important role in defending Israel against Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Together they have approximately 7,000 tanks, about 1,000 fighter planes and 7,000 pieces of artillery. This is what the defense minister told the bonds activists on a hill not far from Qalqilyah this morning.

MUBARAK'S LOYALTY TO AS-SADAT'S VALUES DOUBTED

TA281423 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Blindness"]

[Text] Let those bearing the banner of blind confidence in Mubarak and in our complete withdrawal be told that Mubarak has already divested himself of nearly all the principles which marked the political course his predecessor, as-Sadat, pursued. He released from prison all those whom As-Sadat had arrested and opened Egypt's gates to the Soviets, whom As-Sadat had expelled. He undertook a rapprochement with Al-Qadhdhafi's country, with which As-Sadat had severed all ties, and once more accorded a place of honor to the PLO, which As-Sadat had deprived of support. He likewise restored the status of personalities (like the journalist Haykal, a sworn opponent of peace with us), whom As-Sadat had angrily ostracized, so that there is hardly any domain in which Mubarak has remained loyal to his predecessor's values. Still, Minister Sharon thinks it is precisely us who are an exception to this rule and who will get from Mubarak everything As-Sadat had promised.

NAVON CRITICIZES CABINET HANDLING OF YAMIT

TA281413 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Report by the correspondent in the Galilee]

[Excerpt] President Yitzhaq Navon has said that the Cabinet's treatment of the issue of the evacuation of the northern Sinai settlements raises some questions, and he expressed the hope that ultimately the Cabinet will enforce the law. Mr Navon said he hoped the evacuation of the settlements in northern Sinai will end without bloodshed. Mr Navon said the Knesset had decided on the evacuation by a large majority, adding that this will be implemented unless the Knesset repeals its decision. This was a Knesset resolution, and no man or body outside itself could change it. Use of force will not make the Knesset change its decision, he said.

Navon believes in peace and is convinced the Egyptians will maintain it even after Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, because of their own interests. Mr Navon said this yesterday in response to a series of questions presented by Kadoory schoolchildren. He visited the area as part of a tour of the lower Galilee on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone for the reconstruction work in Ilaniyya.

The president said that the members of all Egyptian strata first tasted bereavement during the Yom Kippur war, because in the previous wars it was only the peasants who actually fought. Navon added that it was As-Sadat who requested the cease-fire. The Egyptians similarly experienced what it is to have 1 million refugees from the towns near the canal after the war of attrition. On the other hand, the Egyptians are well aware that sinking a ship in the Suez Canal will block the passage through that waterway and will deprive them of an income of $1 billion a year. They need all the resources they can possibly get to satisfy the needs of their growing population.

JORDAN VALLEY SETTLEMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED

TA290900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Report by Shalom Oren]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] there are gaps between existing Jewish settlements in the Jordan River valley, thus, new settlements will close those gaps. Tractors and heavy equipment have long been in the process of breaking ground up to the Jordan River bank itself. These plots of land will serve the new settlements and also add arable land to existing settlements suffering from a shortage of agricultural land.

Mati Drobles, the head of the Jewish Agency's settlement department, says that at first, posts [ma'ahazim] or presettlements [he'ahzuyot] will be established and later permanent settlements.

[Drobles] In the upcoming meeting of the pertinent ministerial committee, we plan to submit a proposal to approve the establishment of three additional settlements between Ro'i and Mehola, where -- as you well know -- there is a gap between the settlements, and we intend to establish more civilian settlements in that area to close the gap in the northern part of the Jordan River valley.

[Oren] The Jewish Agency is similarly breaking ground along the Jordan near Bet Ha'arava, where new settlements that will surround Jericho are under construction and will be established in the future. All the land in question is state-owned.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY BEGINS OPERATING

TA281644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Palestinian Communist Party recently established in the Gaza Strip has begun operating. A Gaza military court has recently sentenced a Gaza youth to 20 months imprisonment for distributing cladestine communist leaflets. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that the Palestinian Communist Party is close to George Habash, and was established to protest the rapprochement between communists close to the Soviet Union and the joint PLO-Jordanian committee. The Soviet Union did not allow the communists in the territories to organize into a party and ordered them to continue their membership in the Jordanian Communist Party.

LABOR PARTY ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SINAI, PLO

TA281810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Labor Party office rejects any proposal to stop the Sinai withdrawal. The Labor Party also rejects any negotiations with the PLO over the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is a resolution passed today at the end of a meeting in the Labor Party office during which a discussion was held on the statements of party members Ra'ana Na'im and Yosi Sarid on these issues.

LIBYA

REAGAN ADDRESS EXPOSES ANTI-LIBYAN POLICY

LD282322 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The head of the American administration has decided to express, in a flagrant and crude manner, his anti-Jamahiriyah and anti-Cuba policy and attitudes. Reagan yesterday alleged before the U.S. Congress that the Jamahiriyah and Cuba are exporting terrorism and he threatened he will confront the two countries. The U.S. President attempts to confirm, through his flagrant threat, that the U.S. imperialist move, particularly toward the Jamahiriyah, cannot be considered from the viewpoint of international law as international terrorism. He aims, primarily, at using these accusations and allegations as a pretext for aggression and as a cover for the course practiced by the American administration in supressing the people's struggle, plundering their wealth and protecting agent regimes.

JANA EDITOR VIEWS U.S. AMBITIONS IN CHAD

LD281524 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department today officially admitted that it has military hardware in Chad. This was announced by the Defense Department spokesman, Col Jerry Grohowski, as reported by AFP.

The JANA political editor writes: This admission reveals that Chad has become a target of the ambitions of the United States, which wants to turn it into an area from which to threaten and shake the security and safety of Africa as a whole. Furthermore, by officially making this admission, the U.S. administration is trying to add Chad to its sphere of influence with the aid and collusion of its agent in Sudan. Thus, world public opinion has become certain that the U.S. administration is openly working to undermine the historic efforts which have been exerted to end the civil war in Chad and to win freedom, peace and security for its people.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI EXPLAINS VISIT TO EGYPT

EA281844 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Numayri, accompanied by Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and head of state security, returned to Khartoum at 4:30 this evening from Aswan after a brief visit during which he met his brother, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The two presidents spoke to pressmen after the meeting. President Numayri said: Today's meeting in Aswan comes as a link with the previous consultations and meetings to study issues of joint concern to the two fraternal countries and to achieve joint aims for building our homelands. The leader president added: Inasmuch as we are working within one framework, necessity demands continuous consultation between the two sides. This meeting comes prior to President Husni Mubarak's tour of a number of European countries and the United States.

In answer to a question about the situation in Chad, President Numayri replied: The situation on the western border with Chad is stable and there is no cause for concern as long as the Libyan forces have withdrawn from the Chadian territories. He added: The existence of a legal government in Chad is regarded as an incentive for stability and peace.

On military assistance to Sudan, his excellency said: We work according to special programs for reinforcing the capabilities of the armed forces. We do not ask for assistance without there being a specific plan. We have begun to implement these plans in accordance with the agreements concluded with friendly states and the United States. Cooperation exists with these states according to those plans.

President Husni Mubarak spoke and welcomed the leader president. He said: President Numayri is a dear brother of the people of Egypt. At our meeting today we reviewed all the ideas submitted for deliberation. We are accustomed, as was the case in the past, to exchanging views on world issues and issues concerning the two countries. We also reviewed questions which have occurred since the previous visit by President Numayri to Aswan. We agreed to meet today before my trip to Europe and America. He said the Middle East issue was among the topics discussed during his meeting with the leader President Numayri.

To complete what was said at the joint press conference by Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Husni Mubarak, the SUNA correspondent accompanying the president asked some questions during the return trip from Aswan to Khartoum:

Your Excellency Mr President, your visit to Aswan has come at a time when many people thought you (?were in) Khartoum where important events and decisions have succeeded each other in recent days. Was there some particularly pressing reason for this visit?

His excellency replied: I replied to this question in Aswan, but perhaps only in passing. And since your question now is direct, my reply is also direct. It is that I do not consider all that has occurred in Sudan, namely, the events and decisions of recent days, as unusual. Dialogue on issues of national action is constant and continuous regardless of whether I am a direct party to it or whether the institutions [as heard] take up this dialogue. And do not forget that the initiative to seek the dialogue came from me. Indeed, it was I who extended this invitation, whether in my submissions to the national action leaderships last November when I submitted the economic revitalization program or at the meeting of the political and executive action leaderships to discuss the same issue. The same goes for the decisions concerning reorganization of the SSU Secretariat General. This is not the first time such decisions have been issued -- decisions which have always aimed at further development of the political organization to enable it to play its effective role in leading national action.

With regard to the decision to relieve the first vice president and some officers of their posts, this is not new and not unusual -- for the revolutionary movement is a movement of change. It does not accept a standstill and the requirements of the leadership in positions, including the people's armed forces. [sentence as heard] The revolution also requires room for new blood and new vision which, in turn, requires changes in some positions.

Because of all this, there was nothing to prevent my making a working trip to Aswan to meet brother President Husni Mubarak. The visit's date was fixed weeks ago. It was deemed appropriate that it should take place immediately before President Mubarak's journey to the United States and West Europe, within the framework of the continuing consultation and coordination between Sudan and Egypt on various regional and international issues, which will undoubtedly be the object of discussion during President Mubarak's anticipated visit to the United States, Italy and France.

Your Excellency Mr President, you mentioned in reply to a question at the joint press conference that you consider the student demonstrations recently witnessed in some Sudanese towns as a democratic manifestation, that they are not forbidden by the revolution because they are a means of expressing opinion. Your Excellency Mr President, don't you think the behavior in some of these demonstrations departed from mere expression of opinion and tended toward sabotage?

His excellency replied: I mentioned this, among other things, at the press conference and I mean to say that the demonstrations of some students as a manifestation did not and will not disturb us. And we dealt with them within the framework of the democratic course to which we are committed in view of the fact that it is a means of expressing an opinion, even though they did not take place in their proper place, namely the institutions, and in spite of the fact that we all know that the student demonstrations began as a kind of mischief in that they were staged by the pupils of some primary schools. They then combined with the events that were going on in Khartoum University, which were basically connected with a controversy between the student union and the university administration. All this was then exploited through instigation and agitation [word indistinct] by some elements hostile to the revolution. Hence, attempts at sabotage took place, which I warned about frequently. The attacks on public and private property was by strangers to Sudan and Sudanese values.

Therefore, what happened is now the subject of study and appraisal by the competent organs and institutions, be they educational or security institutions, which will in the immediate future hold a conference with the participation of those institutions and organs, in addition to parents' councils and political leaderships. This is in implementation of the recommendations of the conference of the leaderships of political and executive action which was held recently so that stability may be achieved in educational institutions at their various stages and so as not to lead young and older students into practices that could be exploited by the spiteful and by outsiders for sabotage and violation of security.

Your Excellency Mr President, you also mentioned at the joint press conference in Aswan that the dismissal of the first vice president, commander in chief and secretary general of the SSU and some officers in the people's armed forces came in the course of normal and routine changes. Further clarification of this point would be appreciated.

His excellency replied: First, the matter of the former first vice president and the posts of which he was relieved might actually need some clarification. His dismissal as SSU secretary general came within the framework of implementing the recommendations of the conference of the political and executive leaderships over which he presided and naturally he adopted its recommendations. Among them is reconsideration of the presidency of the political organization and its Secretariat General, including the post of secretary general.

With regard to relieving him of his defense minister and commander in chief posts, this was accounted for in the tasks of the new stage which requires further selflessness from regular forces, particularly the people's armed forces, despite the fact that I testify to the efficiency and ability of my brother friend, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, which enabled him to discharge his duty in the past stage with ability, sincerity and devotion, which prompted the appreciation which I expressed to him when I relieved him of his post. Nevertheless, relieving him of his post as first vice president was unavoidable.

With regard to the dismissal of some officers in the people's armed forces, in some cases, that came in implementation of the law which provides for some positions being held for only a specified number of years so as to afford opportunities to higher ranks [as heard] for further gradual progress and promotion. Furthermore, other dismissals were in compliance with the natural law according to which some are not able to add to their vision and ability any more after having achieved their utmost.

CAMEROON

CHAD'S ACYL RECEIVED BY AHIDJO, TALKS TO PRESS

AB282020 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat was received today by President Ahidjo for approximately 1-and-1/2 hours. After the audience, President Goukouni Oueddei's special envoy answered questions by our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Acyl Ahmat] I have come to Yaounde with a message from President Goukouni Oueddei to President Ahmadou Ahidjo with whom I had the great honor to confer on the situation prevailing in Chad.

[Question] Mr Minister, the OAU secretary general left Ndjamena, stating satisfaction that the misunderstanding between the OAU and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] on the role of the inter-African force to Chad was removed. Excellency, does this statement refer to some misunderstanding or all misunderstandings?
[Answer] For our part, there is no misunderstanding. Press agencies and radios tried to worsen the situation. Otherwise, there is no misunderstanding between the GUNT and the OAU.
[Question] Excellency, have the inter-African troops been able to fill the vacuum created by the Libyan withdrawal?
[Answer] You are informed on Chad. I think after the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, there was a vacuum, which made it possible for the FAN to infiltrate the country in the east.
[Question] There are reports on negotiations or possible negotiations between the GUNT and FAN. Won't the FAN advance force the GUNT into a weak position?
[Answer] All will depend on the GUNT, which has always maintained an unequivocal stance. You know of this stance through press and radio reports. I will therefore not (?come back to it. [end recording]

Will Talk With Fan, Not Habre

AB290858 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Yaounde, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat stated on Thursday evening in Yaounde that the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Goukouni Oueddei, is prepared to negotiate with FAN but not with leader Hissein Habre.

CAMEROON, CONGO PRESIDENTS SPEAK AT 26 JAN DINNER

Ahidjo Speech

AB271827 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Speech by President Ahmadou Ahidjo at a dinner given by him in honor of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in Yaounde on 26 January -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that on behalf of the Cameroonian Government and people and in my own name I wish you, Mr President and dear brother, and the members of your delegation, a cordial welcome and a happy stay in Cameroon. Since this is the first time you are honoring us with your visit, Mr President and dear brother, I would like to reassure you at once that you are at home in Cameroon. [applause] Mr President and dear brother, you must have noted that the reception accorded you this morning was warm and brotherly. This first reception accorded you by the people of Yaounde and its environs and the ones the populations of Bafoussam, Maroua and Waza are preparing to accord you tomorrow and the day after very clearly demonstrate that you are at home.

It is with an interest befitting the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples that I (?congratulate) you on the efforts to promote your country's development -- a rational development spread out in time and space and entirely based on the national resources despite a particularly unfavorable international economic situation. In this connection, how could I fail to mention the preparation and launching of the Congo's first 5-year development plan which aims at, and I quote: "the liquidation of the colonial heritage, the reconquest of the national heritage thanks to the reorganization and unification of the territory through measures aimed at opening up the hinterland, the development of all the material and human resources with a view to organizing a powerful productive sector and the improvement of the people's cultural level and living conditions." [passage indistinct]

Mr President and dear brother, when you declared on 24 December last year in an address to the Congolese People's National Assembly that, and I quote: "Development cannot be achieved with hollow slogans; its success absolutely depends on the organized and hard work of the entire people," you uttered a truth that is dear to us in Cameroon [words indistinct]. We are deeply convinced that the promotion of development in the best possible conditions depends on a global and coherent planning which requires the participation of all and the fruits of development should be fairly shared by all. This is why our fundamental economic options (?include) a self-reliant and balanced development and social justice. [applause] Mr President, considering these elements of economic convergence, I am sure your visit will afford us the opportunity to strengthen our bilateral cooperation in a way befitting the ties which so happily unite us within the framework of the Central African Customs and Economic Union [UDEAC] which is a veritable common market in our subregion. This is because despite some specific individual options, several objective factors -- particularly geographical, historical, social and cultural factors as well as a number of foreign policy choices -- make us favor the preservation of our ties of good neighborliness, friendship and mutual confidence and to work to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity between our two countries. [applause]

This is the time and place to point out that we are living in a world prey to instability, violence and all sorts of crises and in an Africa which is dangerously exposed to fierce rivalries, constantly increasing covetous desires and the interferences and threats of destabilization by foreign powers, in a Central Africa which has been unsettled by so many storms, vicissitudes and even losses of life. In this context, it is cheering that the maintenance of the peace and political stability of our young states, the strengthening of national unity and independence and the promotion of a development in conformity with our peoples' aspirations for progress and justice constitutes the first and constant preoccupations of our two governments.

On the external scene, Cameroon and Congo, which are founding members of the OAU, remain resolutely attached to this organization's principles and ideals as well as to those of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. Our attachment to the OAU's principles in particular is put in concrete form by our active and permanent support for all African liberation movements, our reaffirmed condemnation of all the forces of destabilization of Africa and the odious policy of apartheid whose continued existence is a challenge by South Africa to the unanimous reprobation of the international community. One can, therefore, easily understand why Cameroon and Congo have welcomed with interest and hope and strongly support the United Nation's opportune and courageous decision to proclaim 1982 the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa. On the whole, I am convinced that our two countries remain more than ever determined to contribute to the common struggle so that this mobilization may achieve this year the double objective of accelerating Namibia's independence and eliminating apartheid for the benefit of a majority government in Azania.

Concerning the situation in Chad, our governments which are (?greatly concerned), opportunely demonstrate their solidarity and hope that the OAU's efforts will help to definitively reestablish peace in that country which has been torn to pieces for so long as well as to ensure its reconstruction. Finally on the international scene, our two countries are taking part in the concerted actions aimed at ensuring the advent of a new economic order based on justice, solidarity and complementarity in world exchanges. [passage indistinct] The recent upgrading of our diplomatic representatives to the rank of ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary and the setting up of a joint grand commission between Congo and Cameroon prove our common political desire to give a new impetus to all our relations. I therefore formulate the wish that our discussions as well as the talks planned to be held during this visit will instill new life into our friendship and cooperation and achieve the positive results our peoples expect from them.

Sassou-Nguesso

AB271955 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Speech by Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso at a dinner given in his honor by President Ahmadou Ahidjo on 26 January in Yaounde -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to thank you for your friendly and brotherly invitation and tell you how happy and excited I am to be on Cameroon's hospitable soil at an important and decisive moment in the history of our continent, Africa. The warm and fraternal welcome reserved me and my delegation by the inhabitants of Yaounde, the Cameroonian authorities and yourself testifies to our long-standing conviction that we belong to the same family of central African people, which makes us feel at home in Cameroon. I want to express to you all my gratitude and that of all the Congolese people. We have good reasons to rejoice over our present visit to the United Republic of Cameroon, a brotherly and neighborly country of the Congo.

As a matter of fact, this is the first official visit to Cameroon by a Congolese head of state since our two countries acceded to national independence and international sovereignty. This visit is taking place at a time when both countries have no dispute and when they are maintaining the best relations of good neighborliness, friendship and brotherhood and are working hand in hand toward peace and greater cooperation in our subregion. We are henceforth happy to continue the ideals of peace and brotherhood which you and your brother, Marien Ngouabi, our late leader, initiated a long time ago. These ideals of peace and brotherhood were extended to all our subregion through a declaration on peace in central Africa signed in 1970. Lastly, we know that you personally, Mr President, (?are working toward) the construction of a united and properous central Africa. We are happy to get in touch with this rich experience and take a close look at the results achieved through efforts by the hard-working, ingenious Cameroonian people.

The United Republic of Cameroon and the People's Republic of Congo can achieve much through joint efforts. Our two countries can set examples by maintaining quality relations and significantly stepping up their exchanges. There are numerous areas of cooperation and we can find the necessary means for implementing such cooperation. We must establish permanent consultations between our two governments on the various international, African and particularly central African issues. We can harmonize our road, transport and energy policies; we can establish contacts between our universities and institutions of learning; we can also harmonize our policies on forest resources and exchange experiences in the area of agriculture and animal husbandry; we can promote our cooperation in telecommunications. In a nutshell, we can make each of our countries profit from the trumps of the other. To do this, we must get together to construct and to explore all possible areas of cooperation and judiciously exploit the complementarity of our natural resources in the interest of our respective peoples.

Mr President, the proposals which I have just made in line with a dynamic, fruitful and multipurpose cooperation can only be significant in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. This is why in reviewing all that we can achieve together, I cannot help feeling some sympathy with our brotherly Chadian people who are again on the verge of war and destruction. Peace in Chad is a major imperative for Africa. The neighborly and brotherly people of Cameroon are carrying with courage their share of the burden and we commend them. As you know, the Congolese people have rushed to help the people of Chad, under conditions which everyone knows. We are now more determined than ever to contribute our modest quota to the settlement of the Chadian crisis before the infernal tragedy of war breaks out again. We have given our consent to participating in the OAU observers' team charged with assisting the inter-African force in Chad. We are happy that the force will be deployed all over the Chadian territory with the mission of ensuring peace and security to the people until a national army is set up in Chad in conformity with the agreement signed on 28 November 1981 in Nairobi between the OAU and the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. The GUNT, which can never be equated with a faction, is a responsible government recognized by the OAU and therefore entitled to receive from the organization all necessary support in its efforts to stop the acts of rebellion which may again jeopardize peace in Chad. That must be -- according to us -- the mission to be given clearly and precisely to the inter-African force in Chad. The supreme interests of Africa make it necessary for African states to mobilize around the issue and to avoid quarrels and divisions.

Another issue is the tragedy of the Western Saharan people, which has created division between the states of the northern part of our continent, and worries each of us. The conflict should be solved through the full implementation of the Nairobi resolutions, which provided for the holding of a self-determination referendum under the control of the OAU and the United Nations. No obstacles should be put in the way of the desire of independence and peace of that people.

Mr President, 1982 is a decisive year for Namibia. The people of Africa are anxiously waiting for the settlement of the Namibia issue. This should be done through a just, fair and democratic process in conformity to the various resolutions of the international community, in particular, UN Resolution 435 which is the appropriate cornerstone for the settlement of the Namibia issue. We have reservations about the interpretation of the resolution by the contact group. The interpretation is likely to favor the interests of South Africa's racist and colonialist regime. South Africa has provided us with sufficient indications that it does not want any changes in the present situation. It has carried out barbaric and savage attacks against Angola and Mozambique, which it accused of sheltering SWAPO militants, thus showing clearly that it intends to perpetuate its control over Namibia. It was still South Africa that recently recruited, equipped and sent a hoard of mercenaries to the Seychelles with a view of toppling the institutions of that peaceful friendly country. But for we Africans, the liberation of our continent is a requirement, a law against which neither time nor circumstances can play. We must overcome our differences and lean on all that unites us to force colonialist forces into giving up.

With regard to the situation in the Middle East, I want to mention the recent scandalous and gross use of the veto right by the American Government to prevent the international community from condemning the annexation of the Golan by the Zionist entity of Israel. We knew that Zionism is based on international complicities, particularly American support.

In these circumstances, one may express doubts about the sincerity of the pledge of peace which the United States has often expressed. The Palestinian people must, however, be commended for the struggle they have been carrying out for the recovery of the unduly occupied territories of the Arab people.

Mr President, this sad reference to the situation in Africa, the martyrdom of the Palestinian and Arab people should not tarnish the brightness of this meeting between the delegations of the brotherly and neighborly peoples of Cameroon and Congo. In fact, we are convinced that our brotherly friendship, our solidarity and our determination to join efforts are a solid basis for Africa's unity, brotherly friendship and solidarity. At the beginning of this new year, while thinking of what we can achieve together, I want to drink to your health, Mr President, to the happiness of the Cameroonian people and the friendship between Cameroon and Congo. Thank you. [applause]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EXILED OPPOSITION PARTY ASKS LEGAL RECOGNITION

AB261933 Paris AFP in French 1834 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Dakar, 26 Jan (AFP) -- The Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE -- an opposition party in exile) has asked for legal recognition in a communique handed to the press in Dakar.

In this communique, the RDLGE president Ruben Manuel Ndongo, points out that this request falls within the framework of preparations for free and general elections which the military junta intends to hold this year.

In this perspective, the RDLGE would like to contribute toward building democracy and play a comprehensive role, the communique says.

The RDLGE claims to be a nonviolent opposition movement which, according to its president, would like to promote unity and national reconciliation as well as democracy in Equatorial Guinea. Ndongo is living in exile in Senegal. He recently requested RDLGE membership in the Inter-African Socialist Movement which is made up of African parties based on social democracy.

ZAIRE

ZAIRE-SENEGAL JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

AB281347 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] All is well between Zaire and Senegal. The meeting of the first session of the Zaire-Senegal joint commission ended yesterday. A joint communique was issued to this effect. It noted great satisfaction on both sides, following the similarity of views on the issues discussed. On relations between Zaire and Senegal, four specific areas were discussed during the meeting: bilateral relations, economic and technical cooperation, cultural and social cooperation and the free movement of people and goods between the two countries. Current burning issues concerning Africa and the world also were discussed. In this area, the two delegations suggested dialogue as the only solution to solve these problems.

On the international economic situation, both parties condemned the injustice prevailing in this field. They suggested the advent of a new international economic order. The second session of the great joint commission will be held in 1983 in Dakar at a date to be fixed by both parties.

The meeting was jointly presided over by Citizen Yoka Mangono, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and his Senegalese counterpart Moustapha Niasse, who was also received today at the council building by the first state commissioner, Citizen Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube.

BENIN

KEREKOU DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH FRENCH GENERAL

AB262113 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The head of state, President Kerekou, this morning at the palace of the republic received in audience a delegation from the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development. The delegation was led by General Gilard. Shortly after his talks with the head of state, General Gilard told our reporter Eugene Kpade the purpose of his mission to Benin:

[Begin recording] Following President Kerekou's visit to Paris and his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, both leaders decided to give new impetus to military cooperation between France and Benin. As I am the chief of military cooperation at the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development, my minister, Jean-Pierre Cot, sent me here to explore with our comrades of the Beninese Armed Forces ways of reviving this cooperation. Therefore, I held a number of working meetings with a Beninese delegation led by Colonel Aladaye. Following these meetings, a report on our discussions and our plans for the future of this cooperation was presented to President Kerekou. It was after this that he received me in aduience. During the audience, he informed me of his views on this cooperation. All I can say is that as far as military cooperation and its revival are concerned, there is perfect agreement between the armed forces of both countries. [end recording]

GHANA

RAWLINGS STRESSES PERMANENCY OF REVOLUTION

AB281904 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provistional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has said Ghana's independence won 25 years ago has no substance and described it as a flag and national anthem independence. He was addressing a massive rally organized by some progressive organizations like the National Union of Ghana Students, June 4th Movement, New Democratic Movement and the People's Revolutionary League at the Independence Square in Accra.

The rally was in protest against the alleged involvement of the United States, Britain, Nigeria, Togo and Cameroon in a plot to invade Ghana.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stated that the actions of 4 June 1979 clearly demonstrated that Ghanaians were not satisfied with this flag and national anthem independence. That is why, he said, the events of 31 December 1981, with a massive support, are another demonstration that Ghana and Africa need a true and sacred independence.

He said, what is needed now is independence which will bring about the proper social and economic liberation of the masses of Ghana and Africa.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed that what is happening in Ghana should be a clear demonstration that a new wind is blowing in Africa. He stated that 31 December has come to stay and will forever stay. As from 31 December, he said, Ghanaians should put in their utmost to make the necessary sacrifice and he advised them to be careful of sabotage.

He said the PNDC will ensure that there is an equitable distribution of the country's wealth. Flight Lieytenant Rawlings said until every progressive member in this country achieves, earns and (?wins) his basic and fundamental rights to be able to live in the image of God as a dignified person, there will be no stability.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings urged Ghanaians to take their defense committees seriously. He said it is easy to recognize the external enemy but difficult to recognize the internal one. That is why, he said, he keeps on stressing the need for disciplined and patriotic nationalists to take the lead in forming the various defense committees. He said the present revolution is going to shake the rest of Africa. Ghanaians should therefore hold into it and resist disunity.

Touching on Libya, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said Libya has achieved a true social and economic democracy and Ghanaians in Libya will come back home as true revolutionaries. That is why, he said, a lot of lies were fabricated about Libya.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings condemned countries which have reached their present state of development through revolution and now want to deny developing countries their right to fight against social injustice and exploitation through similar revolution.

FORMER MINISTER TESTIFIES AGAINST LIMANN

AB290823 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The former minister of the interior, Dr Ekow Daniels, has described ex-President Limann as a dictator who offered inadequate leadership. This made work under him very difficult.

Dr Ekow Daniels was testifying before the national investigations committee at Burma Camp in Accra yesterday. He gave a number of examples to justify his charge of dictatorship against the deposed president. He said when the draft white paper accepting the Francois Commission report on the Usher Fort jail break involving Captain Okaikwei and others was presented to the Cabinet, Dr Limann insisted that he personally disagreed with the commission's finding exonerating Flight Lieutenant Rawlings from involvement in the incident. The ex-president then told the Cabinet that he was personally going to write an amendment to the draft stating categorically that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was involved in the affair.

Dr Ekow Daniels also told the committee that the decision to retire Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, Brigadiers Nunoo-Mensah and Arnold Quainoo and C.O. Lamptey from their positions was taken by the ex-president alone, without allowing the Cabinet to discuss the matter. Directives were issued to effect the decision. He said the decision that the Black Stars [Ghana's national soccer team] will not go to Libya was also taken by Dr Limann alone.

According to Dr Ekow Daniels, even though there were several misgivings, Dr Limann insisted that preparations being made for the 25th independence anniversary celebrations should go ahead. He said even though he took stern measures to check wee [Indian hemp] trafficking in the country he did not extend the same yardstick of sternness to a case involving his son, who was arrested at the airport with two suitcases full of leaves suspected to be Indian hemp.

On the issue of violations of human rights, Dr Ekow Daniels said he was aware that several innocent soldiers were being detained in condemned cells in Nsawam prisons.

Former PNP Head Exposes Bribes

AB271116 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The former national chairman of the banned PNP [People's National Party] Nana Okutwer Bekoe, yesterday made a number of revelations before the national investigations committee sitting at the Burma Camp in Accra.

He said after the former AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] handed over power to the PNP in 1979, the party's treasurer, Mr K.N. Ofori, gave $100,000 to Maj Boakye Djan and the same amount to Maj Mensah Opoku for their resettlement plans in Britain. The two men are former members of the AFRC.

Nana Bekoe said even though the party made overtures to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings about resettling him, he declined the offer and stated that he would not leave the country but that he wanted to stay in Ghana and contribute his quota to the development of the nation. Describing Flight Lieutenant Rawlings as a very honest man, Nana stated emphatically that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings never received any money from the PNP.

He said during the electioneering campaign, he collected 2.6 million cedis from the late Mr Immoru Egala which he distributed to the regional executives and constituency branches for propaganda activities. Nana Okutwer Bekoe disclosed that the PNP collected 2.5 million cedis from a foreign firm, (Vanyef) Company Limited, which had the right to import several quantities of fertilizer into the country. He admitted that it was morally wrong for the party to have collected such a colossal amount of money from a foreign company in the country. According to him, the PNP also collected $100,000 from Andre and Company Limited which had imported sugar into Ghana. Nana Okutwer Bekoe said he collected $10,000 out of the amount for himself and that Mr K.N. Ofori also used $40,000 for himself. The remaining 50,000 was used by Mr Kofi Batsa on PNP publicity. He said Andre and Company also gave the party six Peugeot cars. Nana Okutwer Bekoe confirmed a statement by Mr Krobo Edusei that in September 1979, he traveled to London where, together with Mr Kwesi Armah, Mr K.N. Ofori, Mr E.A. Mahamah, Mr Krobo Edusei and others, he signed a $1 million loan agreement with Dr (Chiavelli), an Italian industrialist with business connections in South Africa. He said the money was meant for the PNP but Mr Krobo Edusei took $20,000. He himself took $50,000 and the others took their shares. He, however, could not specify how much the others took. NANA Okutwer Bekoe said Mr K.N. Ofori bullied everyone -- everybody -- into silence whilst he disbursed the money his own way.

He discribed ex-President Limann as an ineffective chief executive who lacked leadership qualities. He said the ex-president was unable to control his ministers and allowed the ministers to do what they liked.

Nana Okutwer Bekoe told the investigations committee that the PNP became riddled with several cabals of factions and interest groups, the prominent one being the K.N. Ofori group which used Mr S. Addae Amoako as its spokesman in the campaign which threw him out of office as the PNP national chairman. Other groups were the Kojo Botsio group, Ekow-Daniels group and the Kwesi Armah group. Nana Okutwer Bekoe added that the power struggle in the PNP was fierce and very violent and continued to the day of the coup.

PUBLIC ASKED TO DISREGARD RUMORS OF FIGHTING

AB281330 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] An official statement issued from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council says it has come to its notice that rumors being circulated by enemies of the revolution about gunshots at Burma Camp in Accra this morning are causing alarm among a section of the public. The council assures the public that there is no cause for alarm.

The statement explains that the gunshots were actually warning shots fired by escorts when two arrested suspects attempted to escape this morning. The public is asked to disregard any imaginary stories of fighting at Burma Camp or anywhere else in the country. The council said the situation is normal and everyone should go about his or her normal duties without any fears. The council further assured the public that the revolution is invincible and no amount of rumor-peddling by enemies of the revolution can reverse the process that has begun in the country, which will enable the ordinary people to exercise power and attain their basic needs.

FORMER INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL ORDERED TO REPORT

AB280820 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Accra, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Ghana's military rulers have ordered all members of the country's former secret service and military intelligence and all thugs and activists of ousted President Hilla Limann's now-banned People's National Party (PNP) to report to the military authorities.

Failure to do so would amount to a declaration of war on the revolution, the ruling Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) warned.

Meanwhile, Ministerial Secretary for the Interior Johnny Hansen called on the police to prepare to defend the country alongside the people's army. On the day of the coup last New Year's Eve which brought the present government to power, the police ceased to be an instrument of oppression and abuse of individual citizens' liberties, he said, and became the people's police.

Earlier, he told a meeting of his ministry staff that this is the first time in the history of the country that power has been put in the hands of the people.

BORDER TRAFFIC WITH TOGO REPORTED NORMAL

AB271638 Paris AFP in French 1557 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Lome, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Border traffic between Ghana and Togo resumed normally early Wednesday afternoon in Aflao and Lome, the principal customs posts between the two countries.

Movements and transport links practically came to a halt after the coup d'etat that ushered Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings into power on 31 December in Accra and a special permit was needed before traveling between Ghana and Togo.

It will be recalled that on Tuesday, the Ghanian authorities announced that they have again authorized vehicles with foreign license plates to enter their territory.

SOLDIER, OTHERS ARRESTED FOR BORDER TRAFFICKING

AB271758 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Twelve people, including one soldier from the base workshop in Accra, are in the custody of border guards at Aflao for escorting travelers across the border for fees of over 200 cedis each. All the people have admitted the allegation.

Speaking to newsmen at Ho, a spokesman for the border guards explained that offenses at the country's borders are not necessarily committed by guardsmen. It did not, however, rule out the possibility of some guardsmen involving themselves in illegal deals.

The spokesman said a recent publication alleging that some guardsmen were involved in illegal transactions is being investigated. He said civilians and servicemen from other units are commonly found loitering around the borders indulging in deals in the name of border guards.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'CRASH AGRICULTURAL PLAN'

AB261944 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has requested the Ministry of Agriculture to submit to it a practical agricultural program to make Ghana self-sufficient in food within the shortest possible time.

This was announced by the secretary for agriculture, Prof Botei Doku, at a meeting with heads of departments under his ministry in Accra. He said such a program will enable the country to launch a crash agricultural plan to save the country from depending on foreign countries for food. Prof Botei Doku said priority attention will be given to maize and rice production.

ACCRA-TEMA UNIONS DEMAND RESIGNATION OF TUC HEAD

AB271006 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Representatives of trade unions in Accra-Tema yesterday demanded the resignation of the TUC [Trade Union Congress] secretary general, Alhaji Issifu, and the entire executive board of the congress. This was at a news conference held at the Legion Hall in Accra.

A statement read by the chairman of the Accra branch of the Posts and Telecommunications Union, Mr P.K. Ayikloe, on behalf of the representatives gave the catalog of the sufferings the workers of this country have endured in recent years. It said they disagree with the opinion that hard work is the solution to their problems. What they need is a new kind of workers' movements which will really champion the cause of workers.

The statement said the present leadership of the TUC has failed the workers. Earlier in the day, the workers' representatives had presented a resolution to the Provisional National Defense Council on their demands. They proposed that caretaker workers' committee should be appointed from the 17 national unions to run the affairs of the congress until fresh elections are held within 3 months of the resignation. They also proposed the freezing of the assets and bank accounts of the congress and the national unions. The workers' representatives stated in their resolution that if within 14 days the leadership of the congress is still in office, they would advise themselves as to how to effect their demands.

LIBERIA

HEAD OF STATE DOE GRANTS CLEMENCY TO STUDENTS

AB281657 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Speech by Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe in Monrovia on 28 January -- recorded in progress]

[Text] ...in testimony of the genuine good will and positive reconciliation. At that time, we undertook many radical steps to remove all obstacles to the creation of a peaceful and prosperous society. We are sure, fellow citizens, you have followed developments since that speech. You know by now that you have recognized our sincerity in all we said and did. You will recall that at one instance, we freed our political prisoners, noting that we wanted no more of such people. We offered general amnesty to all Liberians abroad. We lifted the freeze on all accounts of political detainees held since April 1980. We lessened the tax burden on our people and we set the date of returning the country to civilian rule. But in all our moderation, we cautioned our peoples against political activities, particularly referred to campus politics, and warned students that this would not be tolerated in any respect.

Today, what I consider another attempt by the enemies of the revolution to discredit our revolution, six students, representing academic and professional institutions throughout the nation, have found themselves tied up in an unfortunate event. They have been tried by our special military tribunal, responsible to try all violators of our laws, whether civilian or military. Five found guilty and sentenced to death while one was found not guilty and he is to be set free.

It shall be emphasized that thereafter, anyone committing acts that could create unrest in the society will be sent to the special military tribunal and any decision handed down, will be carried out by the council. In spite of the current circumstances in which these young people find themselves, the People's Redemption Council [PRC] cannot in any way ignore the outstanding role played by our gallant students in bringing our revolution into existence. In their struggle against the old True Whig Party regime, many of them lost their lives. All of you, my fellow citizens, know that since our assumption of power, we have always tried to maintain good relations with students. We have constantly visited their campuses, whether in Monrovia or in the counties. The council has given generously to the free education program. During our visit to the campus of the University of Liberia we made a donation of $35,000 to improve laboratory facilities as a demonstration of our love and affection for the students. We have awarded local and foreign scholarships to many deserving students. We have received student groups in audience. Last year, we guaranteed a $15,000 loan for the student government at Liberia University from the former Bank of Liberia to help facilitate their activities. Even now, they have not met their obligation in repaying the loan. Now after these actions, (?in) reconciliation of their role in the revolution and our reliance on them to be a true symbol of academic excellence and promoters of peace, harmony and total solidarity in our society, we have always entertained the wish that our students could choose work instead of idleness; unity instead of divergence; mobilization for greater prosperity instead of politicking for disruption.

We are aware, fellow citizens, that there are wider dimensions to the agitations by students. We know that some of them have been indoctrinated with varying political ideologies. We know that they have advisers in bourgeois society who may want to see Liberia in chaos. We know some of them have been trained in the business of confrontation. We also know that lack of discipline on campuses is a major factor for much of the problems among students. We also realize that many elements are at work to disrupt our peaceful path and bring disunity to the council. But all true Liberians can only hope and pray that Liberia will remain the beacon of hope, peace and happiness on this continent.

You will observe, my fellow citizens, that this is our first major encounter with students. We hope this will be the last as we move this country to a democratic government by 1985. In this way, we shall continue to avoid all problems that would affect this transition, whether among students or other factors or factions.

But we emphasize in no lesser degree that pronouncements by the PRC must not be taken for granted. All of our citizens must realize that we have a task to perform, to develop this nation and its people. This, you know, can only be done if there is a prevailing atmosphere of peace and harmony. In view of the decisions handed down by the military tribunal endorsed by the PRC, the five students are to be executed tomorrow morning. However, with the power invested in me as a head of state, chairman of the PRC and commander in chief of the armed forces of Liberia, I hereby grant the five convicted students executive clemency and they are to be immediatley released from further detention. [applause]

We are not expelling them from school either for we feel they have the potentials of becoming future leaders of this country. Perhaps they did not know fully, fully what the consequence of their actions. [as heard] We warn administrators and faculty members on campuses, parents and guardians, Sunday school teachers and church leaders to advise their children to refrain from politics for the next 3 years. This warning from the PRC is the last. This warning from the PRC is the last. [as heard] Our pronouncements are laws and must be obeyed. The people must not hold us responsible if students disregard what we say.

Finally, fellow citizens, the spirit of hope rekindles in our hearts since the Christmas must not vanish. Our enemies have once again failed to dislocate us and the events of today must serve to bring students and government even closer together.

Return to your classes; return to your businesses; return to your offices and your various fields of activities knowing fully well that we love all of our citizens and residents. Our success is your success and together we can build a truly great society. Thank you very much. [applause] [national anthem]

Release Follows

AB281952 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The five Liberian student leaders and a former political activist scheduled to face the military firing squad at dawn tomorrow were at midday today granted executive clemency by the Liberian leader, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Kanyon Doe. The six student leaders were charged and tried for allegedly contravening People's Redemption Council Decree No 2, article 94, banning political activities in the country.

Following CIC Doe's clemency broadcast, thousands of citizens including market women, workers and various groups gathered at the executive mansion in the capitol building area and the various streets of Monrovia shouting joyously, "We want Doe, we want justice. Freedom has come and it is [word indistinct]. We want Doe." Others converged at the Barclay training center in Monrovia where the six student leaders, Ezekiel Pajino, Siapna Blackie, Nyoma Brownwell, Alaric Tokpa, Kpejee Woinor and Menyongai Wilson were awaiting their death by firing squad on tomorrow at 0600.

Shortly before their release the army chief of staff, Gen Henry S. Dubar, warned the six student leaders not to view their release from prison as a political victory over the PRC government. General Dubar told the students that the PRC government was doing all they could to improve the living conditions of the Liberian people and to bring about free education to the students adding that the students must cooperate with government to secure their objectives of the Liberian revolution.

In remarks Defense Minister Karpeh cautioned parents throughout the country to advise their children against defying any decision that was reached by the PRC adding that parents must teach their children to understand that government is the highest authority within the state.

NIGERIA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

AB271450 Lagos NAN in English 1427 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Lagos, 27 Jan -- Nigeria and Egypt today in Lagos, signed a co-operation agreement providing for co-operation in agriculture, agro-allied industries, petroleum, and the establishment of joint industrial, commercial and technical enterprises.

It also provides for the exchange of experts and advisers on scientific and technical know-how, award of scholarship and training of personnel.

The minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, who signed on behalf of the Federal Government, said that the existing volume and pattern of trade between the two countries was not encouraging. She said that while the country's imports from Egypt rose from 965,366 naira in 1975 to 1,116,977 naira in 1979, export to that country declined from 143,750 naira to 17,169 naira during the same period.

The minister stressed that there was need to expand and diversify the existing trade.

She welcomed Egypt's assistance in the field of agriculture because, according to her, Egypt had achieved considerable success through effective application of irrigation techniques and desert reclamation.

Mrs. Oyagbola said that there were about 2,000 Egyptian experts working as teachers, university lecturers, doctors and technicians in the country.

The Egyptian ambassador to Nigeria who signed for his country said that he had already submitted proposals on a new trade agreement to the Federal Government. He said that his country considered the establishment of strong ties with Nigeria, as a major feature of our foreign policy since we share identical views on world issues.

EKWUEME NOTES VALUE OF COOPERATION WITH DPRK

AB280841 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has expressed the view that joint programs of cooperation between Nigeria and the DPRK can be forged for the mutual advantage of both countries. He said that the two countries could achieve a lot in the technical and economic fields.

Dr Ekwueme made the remarks at State House when he received a delegation of the Central Committee of Workers Party of Korea led by its secretary, Yun Ki-pok. Mr Yun commended Nigeria for her support for freedom fighters and the eradication of colonialism in Africa. He also praised the Federal Government for its efforts to bring about self-sufficiency in food production in the country.

ANGOLA

SFRY'S VRHOVEC DISCUSSES LUADA TALKS, DEPARTS

AB281208 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0905 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 28 Jan (ANGOP) -- The Yugoslav delegation headed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Luanda Wednesday for Maputo, at the end of a 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

Just before leaving Luanda, he told the local press that during his stay he had held talks with Angola's party and government leaders on bilateral cooperation relations, the legitimate struggle of the Angolan people and the problem of the decolonization of Namibia. The Yugoslav federal secretary said he and the Angolan authorities discussed ways and means of achieving stability in Africa, questions relating to disarmament and the international situation. He praised the enormous efforts made by the Angolan people to expel the racist South African aggressors from their territory.

During his visit, the Yugoslav federal secretary was received on separate occasions by the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and by the secretaries of the party Central Committee for organization and foreign affairs, Lucio Lara and Afonso Van Dune Mbinda respectively, with whom he discussed matters of common interest. With his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge, the Yugoslav federal secretary held lengthy talks which culminated in the signing of a joint communique that will be published at the appropriate time.

At Luanda's 4 February International Airport, he was seen off by his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge, and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Venancio de Moura, among others.

GDR OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 2-DAY WORKING VISIT

AB271802 Luanda ANGOP in Protuguese 1723 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Jan (ANGOP) -- The vice chairman of the GDR State Committee for Planning Dr Dieter Albrecht, arrived today (Wednesday) in Luanda for a 2-day working visit.

At the 4 February International Airport, the German official was welcomed by Paulino Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation, and GDR Ambassador to Angola, Johannes Schulz.

Also at the airport were the national director of trade policy of the Ministry of External Trade, Sebastiao Luvumbo, and the commercial attache of the GDR Embassy.

MOZAMBIQUE

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 27 JAN

EA281546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, SFRY minister of foreign affairs arrived in Maputo early this evening. The head of the Yugoslav delegation was received at Mavale airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Luis Cabaco and the Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique.

On arrival, Josip Vrhovec said that his visit to our country falls within the context of strengthening the friendly relations between Mozambique and Yugoslavia, which have existed since the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

He added he would exchange views with the leaders of our country on international topics, particularly on the question of southern Africa and Namibian independence. The Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs said that he also will exchange views with our government on the question of establishing contacts with countries of the Nonaligned Movement of which the two states are members.

He also referred to the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement which includes the realization of a meeting [words indistinct] (?coordination) when it will debate the question of [words indistinct] more concretely the support of the nonaligned for the struggle of the Palestinian people. On the forthcoming nonaligned summit, Josip Vrhovec said he will exchange views on this matter with Mozambique leaders and on the forthcoming coordination meeting which will be held in Havana.

Talks Begin 28 Jan

EA281602 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Talks between Mozambique and Yugoslavia started in Maputo this morning in the context of the visit of the Yugoslav foreign minister. Josip Vrhovec, head of the Yugoslav foreign service, is visiting Mozambique within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. Josip Vrhovec this morning laid a wreath on the monument dedicated to Mozambique's heroes.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE URGES MINORITIES TO JOIN ZANU-PF

CA282216 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, yesterday appealed to minority parties to join the ruling ZANU-PF before the doors are closed. Winding up his meet-the-people tour in Salisbury, Comrade Mugabe told residents of Chitungwiza that the present government is composed of ZANU-PF and that he did not see why other parties should oppose it since it has been elected by the people. He also said since the government has one unified army it should have one party. Comrade Mugabe reminded party officials that they have enemies in their midst and that the only way to defeat them is through effective organization.

Turning to workers, the prime minister urged them not to resort to strike action as the only means of solving their grievances. He reiterated that ZANU-PF will rule forever. Comrade Mugabe told his audience that those who are plotting against the government must know that the government will act against them. He added that this year the government will acquire some land from commercial farmers who have too much of it and distribute it to the people. The prime minister called for village regrouping among villages to make it easier for the government to provide piped water in rural areas.